

Jacksonville Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Supt. Bridges and Mr. R. Lapsley of the E. T. V. J. R. R. and Mr. John B. Knox of Talladega, were in town Monday looking after the interest of the road, some of its property having been sold on that day by the sheriff, to satisfy an execution in favor of Mrs. Maria Williams, administratrix of the estate of R. D. Williams, deceased.

Judge Harris and Abe Glover, of Rome, Ga., were in town Monday, looking after the interest of the latter in the sale of the Stewart mill property by the Register in Chancery.

Mr. Robt. E. Cox, president of the Home Protection Fire Insurance Company of Huntsville, was in Jacksonville Monday, looking after the interests of the bondholders at the sale of the waterworks. Mr. Cox bought the waterworks and will turn them over to the town again, upon the issue of the town of new twenty year bonds, at a reduced rate of interest. Meantime the work have passed out from control of the town authorities and are now managed by Mr. Robert Arno, agent of Col. Cox.

Mr. Frank Ayer, son of Maj. Frank Ayer of the army of Ayer & McDonald, Rome, Ga., entered as a pupil at the State Normal School here Monday. After school he becomes better known abroad and the excellent character of the faculty becomes better understood, the attendance steadily increases. If the increase continues, the faculty will undoubtedly have to be increased with the beginning of the next scholastic year. Notwithstanding the fact that the increase goes steadily on and applications for board become more and more frequent, yet people have made no attempt to raise the price of board. It continues at the low rate which was at the opening of the school. His is wise, and if adhered to will sell the school for the next scholastic year far into the hundreds. The rolls already show an attendance beyond two hundred.

Friday night it snowed here. This lay on the ground and froze under a drizzling rain. Monday evening and a Monday night a fine sheet fell and froze as it fell, until by Tuesday morning there was a solid covering an inch or more in depth over the ground. Tuesday this was taken advantage of, notwithstanding a driving fall of fine snow and sleighs were brought out and put into use. All day Tuesday parties of ladies and gentlemen, well wrapped up, were enjoying the sleighing that the season afforded. Not for years has the sleighing been so good here.

The leap year party at Mrs. Gen. C. Morgan's elegant home was the most delightful social gathering of the year. Contrary to rule, except during leap year, the young ladies sent out invitations to the young men, soliciting the pleasure of their company; and many a young man's heart was made glad by the reception of a dainty note from the girl he loved best, and of whose kind regard he had hitherto been doubtful. Encouraged by the mark of preference thus shown, some of them will be emboldened to a declaration, and that leap year party will lead to several matches. See if it don't. And it will be well, if the boys will, after marriage, leave off all bad bachelordom habits and treat the confiding one with tender consideration and care. Leap year is a "good institution" and in fairness ought to come every other year, rather than every fourth year.

The ever popular Dave Powers, representing the drug house of Block & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., was in town Tuesday. Mr. Breckenridge, of Rome, the contractor who undertook the building of the brick block on the East side of the public square, had very fine weather to work in until lately. During that time he got up three brick stores complete and the brick work of the handsome store of Major Rowan, had of late the bad weather has interfered with the completion of that. Two weeks of continued good weather would

have seen all his buildings completed on time. As it is he has done remarkably well, and his work here stamps him as a man of energy and a contractor who works faithfully up to specifications. During his stay here Mr. Breckenridge has won the esteem of our people, and when building begins again in the spring, he will doubtless get other work here.

Mr. G. B. Douthitt, one of the oldest and best citizens of Calhoun, has been a constant subscriber to the REPUBLICAN from its first issue, now nearly half a century ago. May he live many more years to enjoy its columns and do good to the community in which he lives. In his time he has filled important offices and been of great public benefit. Few more popular men have ever lived in the county and we believe he was never beaten for an office, when he saw fit to run.

Mr. Jno. M. Caldwell has gone to house-keeping in the handsome cottage on the corner of North Main and Depot streets, built by the Building Association. Every house built by the Building Association has been rented at good figures and as many more could be rented at once if built. The stock is still being taken where it can be found for disposal. The stock will pay a handsome percentage on the investment. We regret that the stockholders did not increase the capital stock, so as to let all who wish stock have an opportunity to take it. Perhaps this will be done in the Spring when building begins again.

OUR COUNTY FINANCES.

Our very efficient county Treasurer, Mr. James Skelton, informs us, in answer to an enquiry on the subject, that with the money now on hand and that which the Collector will pay in between now and the first of February, he will be able to pay the expenses of the January term of the Circuit Court and all claims now registered against the county. In other words, the county is perfectly out of debt. The fine and forfeiture fund is in equally satisfactory condition. Three years ago, when the present Treasurer came into office, this fund was twelve years behind. Now he can pay up all claims to the year 1881. Thus it will be seen that there has been a gain of nine years in the three that have passed. At this rate claims against the fine and forfeiture fund will be worth face value before many more years have passed. Altogether our county finances are in a very satisfactory condition, thanks to our faithful county officers and the willingness of the people to meet their obligations in the payment of taxes.

THE SOUTHERN SPINDLES.

The Remarkable Progress of Manufactures in the South.

BALTIMORE, Md., January 4.—The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record will publish to-morrow an article showing the remarkable increase in the cotton manufacturing interests of the south during the last three years. The Manufacturers' Record gives the name and location of every cotton mill in the south, with the number of spindles and looms in each. The figures as thus compiled show that there are now 314 cotton mills in the south, having 1,276,422 spindles and 24,873 looms, while at the time the census was taken in 1880 the south had only 189 mills, with 712,989 spindles and 15,222 looms. The largest increase in the number of mills was made in North Carolina, where a gain of 49 mills and 1,195,500 spindles is exhibited, while Georgia made an increase of 129,156 spindles and 24 mills. In 1880 the value of manufactured cotton produced at the south was a little over \$21,000,000, while in 1882 the value had risen to between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. The record figures up to that during the last three years and a half about \$30,000,000, has been invested by new and old southern cotton mills in machinery the bulk of which has been paid to the northern and western machinery manufacturers.

But was quite right when he said that it is a great blessing that night never comes in the middle of the day to interfere with an honest man's work, but always when the day's work is over and a fellow is all tired

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1884.

There has been no lack of political gossip, comment and conference in Washington during the long adjournment for the holiday recess; nor has time been wholly unimproved. There has been solid work in several of the committees, and some of the regular bills will be ready for presentation as soon as Congress re-assembles. Then, too, the committees have had an opportunity to become acquainted with themselves, individually and collectively, to pull themselves together, to measure their caliber and take their aim. I will not carry the metaphor further for fear I may say that they will soon be ready to "shoot off their mouths," and I am aware that this would be a departure from the severe and classic language which you impose upon all your correspondents.

"The majority in Congress is no doubt better informed on at least one important question than it was two weeks ago, and will be all the better able to give just expression to the needs of the country, than if it had hurled legislation haphazard as some of the committees were named.

The new House committees have been thoroughly discussed during the holidays and they seem to give general satisfaction. Mr. Morrison, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means is reported to have said that "the tariff issue cannot be avoided and that it is well come." The Republicans have invited the contest in the call of their National Republican Committee and we cheerfully accept it. It is the issue upon which we shall go to the people in the Presidential campaign of 1884, and upon which we expect to win. But if the protective Democrats shall choose to unite with the Republicans, it will not be possible for us to pass a bill even through the house." This programme, it is thought, will be opposed by the high tariff democrats under the leadership of Mr. Randall, and a serious split in the party in congress is predicted.

The first day of the year was celebrated in the usual way in Washington at the White House, at the residences of cabinet officers, at the homes of the wealthy, the well to do, and the hard up. The rain came down incessantly but the new years caller in carriage or on foot piled his vacation. The spectacle at the White House when the east room was filled with the diplomatic corps, in their resplendent regalia, and our army and navy officers in their uniforms heavy with epaulettes, sashes and gold lace, was one of unusual splendor.

It is known by every one who has the least familiarity with history, and our relations with other countries, that modern diplomacy is a farce and an anachronism. The roles of the Maternities and Chastities of a past age have been superseded, even in Europe, by steam, electricity and international progress. But if there remains a semblance of excuse for diplomatic relations between contiguous European powers, it is impossible to show the slightest use on our part for such relations. The gorgeous ministers, charges d'affaires, and attaches, who called on the President on the first day of January, performed their sole diplomatic duty. They can now rest until the first of January, 1885. They are very picturesque and we would have, perhaps, no right to complain that they are here were it not for the reminder that we maintain, at an immense expense, a legation at every foreign court that is represented in Washington. This government pays millions annually to support so called diplomatic establishments abroad that are as utterly useless as are the be-nighted dukes called diplomats in Washington. All international negotiations are now transacted by wire and steam, and the American citizen who takes a paper may read what were once state and court secrets, and he may feel assured that he gets his information from the same source from which the modern diplomat gets his.

BILL ARP'S CHAT.

The Cherokee Philosopher's Weekly Talk to the Constitution.

A whole week of fun and frolic is just about right and ought to satisfy everybody, and now that Christmas is over and the new year fairly set in, let us all go to work with a will and make up for lost time, and lost sleep and lost opportunities. We have put on the brakes at my house. We have called off the dogs and now mean business.

It was a glorious week. We gathered together eight of our children and eight grandchildren, and a lot of friends whom we love, and we feasted them by day and spread them out by night on beds and sofas and the parlor floor; and we had music and dancing, and all sorts of plays, from the time Jake's grinning and merriment, down to the pantomime and high tragedy, and all sorts of things to please the children. The house was decked with mistletoe and cedar, and the big, white fireplaces piled high with ash wood, and there was a happy throng moving to and fro, and Mrs. Arp renewed her youth at the piano, and I played the flute, and our melody for the dance was "Run nigger, run, patroller catch you," and "get out of the wilderness," "bet your money on the bob tail nag," and the "Arkansas traveler," and "Dixie," and the "Highland Fling," and other old times all in the same measure. There were games about the house too, and nigger Freeman had some more, and the boys killed rabbits and squirrels and birds and kept us in game, and we had stews and roast turkey and mince pies, and that crowd seemed to get hungrier, and hungrier, and they eat all times of day and away in the night they got the paunchy boys and cleaned up things generally. But boys are boys and they have to be watched as well as honored. There was a lively stable horse and barge to be sent to town, and three of the young chaps volunteered to go for the ride and walk back for fun and I knew nothing about it and was on the road myself and the first thing I knew they dashed by me on the run and shouted goodbye and waved their hats and cracked their whip and were away ahead before I could beller at them to stop. I was badly scared for I didn't know the horse and so I whipped up my old mare to catch up, but they got over the top of the hill and I never got in sight of them any more. When I got to town they were cruising around among the drug stores hunting for soda water. I gave them a little piece of my mind, and they began a retreat towards home. Carl and Linton made their slingshots and were practicing all along the line, and when they got within a mile of home began practicing on a flock of geese just to see how high they could come to a gander's head without hitting him. Well, they came a little too high—just a little, and when I overtook them a log had laid a dead goose behind a log and were getting away with accelerated motion. I have never seen two little chaps more distressingly alarmed, for I told them I couldn't do anything to keep the sheriff off when he came. They wanted to go back and pay for the goose, but then that wouldn't settle it, that the court wouldn't take money, and so they kept a continued lookout up the big road watching for the sheriff, and held solemn and mysterious whisperings. Carl's various shortcomings had already made a good long list, and so I took him out quietly to the neighborhood of an apple tree and reminded him of his errors in a way that brought down the house, that is the female part of it, from Mrs. Arp down. For awhile there was a commotion, but it soon subsided, and once more our domestic affairs became calm and serene.

"Didn't they come over here and kill ten of our geese in one night?" "I know the boy didn't mean to kill the geese." "No indeed, it was an accident and they were scared nearly to death anyhow—the poor children." And so they talked and so they comforted the poor boys until I was afraid they would think themselves heroes and martyrs and want to kill all the geese in the neighborhood.

But they are not bad boys nor mean boys, and they love us dearly, and it does most kill me to whip them, but I reckon it has to be done once in a while. I know I used to get it about twice in a while and ought to have had it about three times. Well, I did get three whippings for one fight at camp meeting, for the boy I fought with whipped me and my father whipped me and the school teacher let in on me with a birch pole before I could tell him that my father had done whippings on me enough. He bursted a life on my back besides, and I considered myself a much injured person, but my dear, good mother cried over me and comforted me, and so I survived all these calamities.

All sorts of episodes transpired with these children and grandchildren of ours. The big game blew open and knocked one of them sprawling, and now he goes about with a black eye. Another one got his hand burnt with a nigger chaser he was trying to set off; another one fell in the spring, and the billy goat butted another one down, and as for cut fingers with their new knives, it keeps some body busy getting rags and tying them up, and they are everlasting running to their grandpa with some complaint or some trouble, or after something to eat. I had an episode myself the other day, for there was a long package came to me by express from your town and the family all got round to see it opened, and as wrapper after wrapper was taken off we thought it was nothing but wrappers, but after while we got down to a beautiful case made of Georgia curled hickory and capped with Georgia gold and nicely engraved and that is all we know about it—for the card said "From a friend" and nothing more. It is mighty nice to know you have a friend known or unknown and the case is all the more appreciated for the mystery that is about it. One of the most touching compliments I ever had was an inscription on the fly leaf of a beautiful book that was sent me for it said "Feeling sure of one friend I send him this book." There was a sadness about it too, for it implied that the giver was not sure of his other friends—a melancholy reflection upon humanity and the friendship that lasts only in our prosperity.

"And what is friendship but a moment's gleam that blinds to sorrow? A cloud that follows death's footstep? And leaves the wretch to weep?" But I am proud of my case, and shall carry it as often as I put on my best apparel, and shall strut round like a peacock. I like to see old men carry cases, and wear gold watches with a chain and seal hanging down, but young men haven't got much use for such ornaments. One of my boys had a nice little cane given him by his loving wife the other day, and he looked at it and twirled it over in his fingers and said "I'll right now please get me a bustle." Well she just took it away from him, sent it back to the jeweler for his smart speech and served him right for he could have put it away and carried it Sundays and made out like he prized it whether he did or not. One of these little grand-children about four years old looked at me the other day and after a long gaze said "Grand pa, you snatched your baldheaded!" I slyly pointed over to his grand ma who was sewing in the corner and he turned to her and said with indignation, "Grandma what made you snatch grandpa's bald headed?" But all that sort of speech don't hurt and I am going to quit it for I always come out second best and what I say in haste I repent at my leisure. Well, we all keep singing and repeating and so did David and Solomon and I reckon mankind will keep on the same old way.

"But Christmas is over and New Year's just. I made my call at the executive mansion the other night. How bright the lamps shone over fair women and brave men." I reckon the men were brave. Some of them like the governor have been tried, and there were lots of colonels and majors there. I know the women were fair, very fair, and one of them pinned a sweet little bouquet on my coat, and I had manners enough to let it stay and not ask for a bustle either, but I don't see how I brought it home with me. I don't think I did. It takes too much explanation about these little things and I don't like explanation. Well it was a goodly company at the Governor's, and they had lovely scenery and they made their guests feel happy too. I thought the collation in the dining room was first enough for any reasonable man, but I heard a venerable gentleman call for bacon and greens, and a fair lady told him they did not have it, but had a bouquet that was made of turnips and she got it for him and begged him to help himself. Judge Henderson called with me and while he was sitting on a sofa a friend whispered that it was not considered long time to get down and the judge fired up and said "long time." I'm no long time, and besides I'm tired. I'm awful tired and I'm going to sit here awhile long time or no long time, and he did well. I don't reckon anybody will hang him for it or think any the less of him. Manners are a good thing, but manners don't make a man.

Bill Arp.

"Mamma," said Harry, "What's the difference between geese and geese?" "Why, don't you know?" said old year-old Aunt "Geese is geese, and a whole lot of geese is geese."

How He Won the Squatter.

"Can you tell me when the train comes along here?" asked a travel-stained man of an old fellow who sat on a pile of cross ties near an Arkansas railroad.

"Yes, I reckon." "But will you?" asked the traveler, after a moment's silence. "Yes, reckon I will." "Well, what time?" "What time what mister?" "What time does the train come along here?" "I dunno." "You said you did." "Didn't." "I say you did." "Say I didn't." "What did you say?" "Said I'd tell you when it comes along, an' ef both o' us is here when she comes I will, but I reckon yer ken see her as well as I ken."

"You think you are very smart, don't you?" "Not now. I was right peart till the rheumatiz set in."

"Where do you live?" "I'm livin' here now." "Is this your home?" "Noah."

"Then you don't live here." "Well, I don't live here, do I? Long as I'm here I'm livin' here."

"When the train comes do you suppose I can get on?" "Yes, if it stops." "But that's what I want to know. Will it stop?" "I can't tell yer right now, although I'm afeared ter give a stranger any information in my power."

"When can you tell me?" asked the stranger, evidently thinking that the old fellow was going in search of information. "When she gets here."

"Now, say, old man, I don't like to be made game of in this way. You may have nothing to do but sit around and spend your life in jollies, but I am thoroughly in earnest. I have come a long distance to reach this road, and I want to leave this devilish country. You would confer a great favor on me by answering my questions in a straightforward manner. If the train is not likely to stop at this road, why then I must walk on until I come to a station. Now give me your honest opinion. Do you think that the next train will stop here?"

"Now, stranger, replied the old fellow, leaning over and tying his shoe, over ten talk mighty girful. I must allow, an' ef yer was a preacher it would take all the plank in the saw mill to make a number of yer bench big enough for yer church. I'd be a mighty bad man to hold back any news I've got about this matter, an' hein's I like yer looks, I'll tell yer all I know about these trains."

"I thank you most heartily sir." "I expect I know as much about these trains as any man what lives in this here community."

"I have no doubt of it." "An' all that I know about 'em stoppin' here I'll tell yer."

"Well, sometimes they stop an' sometimes they don't. That's all I know."

"I am half inclined to jump on you and maul you."

"Better walk ter the station, stranger, then ter try that. The last man what tried it ain't been able ter 'tend the United States court seat."

"Well, how far is it to the next station?" "Which way? This way or that way?" pointing. "Either way." "Well, they're 'bout the same distance."

"How far?" "Plum' 't know."

"I'll be confounded if I stand here. Come over here and I'll lick you."

"Well, of yer wanter when me was n' wanter he whipped yer'd better come ever here."

"I can do it, and don't you forget it."

"Well, of yer do, I don't apt ter forget it."

"I'll try it anyway," and taking off his coat a bottle fell out.

"Hole on. What yer got in that bottle?"

"Whisky."

"Then that's no use in fightin', an' throwin' out a quid of tobacco he limped across the track, took a drink, and said:

"Train don't likely to stop here!"

"Tuck another drink."

"Three miles."

"Another."

"Make it better. Two an' er half."

"Still another."

"Go down thar an' them niggers will take yer on a han' car. Good bye, cap'n. Wish yer well. Yer verd nounced yer principles in the first place thar wouldn't ter been all this arguin'."

—Arkansas Traveler.

Fashion Notes.

Trains are fuller.

Trains are not long.

Gloves are very long.

Mask veils are much worn.

Few trained dresses are worn.

High collures are again in favor.

Sleeves remain very tight below the elbow.

Small half-face veils are either red or black.

Dotted face veils are high in fashionable favor.

Jewels are much in favor for the hair at evening parties and balls.

Jet embroideries continue to be popular for black and white dresses.

Pink velvet is very much in favor this year for ball and reception dresses.

Figured velvets are much worn, but are never so elegant as plain ones.

Tan colored suede gloves divide favor with white and black gloves for evening wear.

Children's dresses are all made loose about the waist, in the late revived English styles.

Short dresses are made in vogue for evening wear, even when the wearers do not dance.

Velvet dresses will be worn at Christmas dinners and New Year's Day receptions.

Wool materials, brocaded with small and large figures in silk, appear in combination with plain wool.

Fancy stuffs, tulles, crepes, and silk and Indian muslins, are in demand for ball and fancy party dresses.

Tulle, spotted or sprinkled with silver, comes among other gaudy tinsel decorated stuffs for evening wear.

Ornate rings of gold, set with pin-head jewels in recessed effects, can be found in collections of holiday jewelry.

The bodice with a high back and low cut out front is the correct wear for dinner parties and evening receptions.

Sleeves of costumes of ceremony are made tight, but with puffs or ornate appendages in the arm-hole or on the shoulder.

The low trained dresses lately brought from the other side have the princess back, under which disappear the high puffed panier draperies.

The most fashionable ornaments for the hair are crescents, stars, sprays and combs of rhine crystals, often so fine as to be mistaken for diamonds.

The fingers most in favor for ball dresses are like of the valley, forget-me-not, hedge roses, monthly roses, rhine bangle sprays and red or blue salvia.

Elbow sleeves have the upper part of the sleeve cut away, showing the arm to the elbow, save where it is covered by the bands that fasten the sleeve across it.

Caps of pleated lace, puffs of tulle and gauze and of beaded net are added to the sleeves of half high corsages to give the high shouldered epaulette effect.

Velvet dresses are handsomest when made all of one kind of velvet and trimmed only with a little lace, black or white, or both, or tinted to match the color of the dress.

Very fine black velvet stripes, like chenille cords on a silk ground, are used in black or dresses, in colors for bonnets. In the latter case the trimming is of wired chenille in large rosettes.

Old silver has replaced old gold as material for ornaments. These take various forms. Daggers, warriors' and animals' heads, birds, crescents, cups and antique coins are among the most popular.

Cloth bonnets and toques are now considered more elegant than those of felt. There is really very little difference between the two, but just enough to give that touch of chic which to an ultra-fashionable woman is dearer than red-ened gold.

The new velvet polonaises are simply elegant. Some of these have the Louis XIV vest, covered with black silk embroidery or a heavy garniture of jet-headed flowers in applique. Most of the skirts hang straight, without drapery; others have a Watteau plait in the back, but a polonaise of this description is becoming only to the slender and stately.

At Bladen Springs, on Christmas day, a negro boy about 14 years old, broke his neck in a most singular way. He had started on an errand, and was going down hill, when his attention was attracted by something behind him. Looking back, he missed his footing, fell and broke his neck.

Faith is sometimes personified as a drunken rascal, and a doctor prescribes for him a bottle of patent hair-restorer.

The Republican.

JANUARY 12, 1883.

We return thanks to the State Auditor and Treasurer for copies of their reports. In a future issue we shall present some of the points of the Auditor's report.

The death of the mother of the editor of the Republican must account for any editorial shortcomings in this issue. In the face of his great bereavement he has no heart to write.

We thank Adolph Munter for a copy of his little book showing the public lands in this State to be sold January and February and containing valuable suggestions as to the entry of public lands &c. Price one dollar. Address him at Montgomery.

The Report of the Penitentiary Inspectors has been sent us. This report shows that much has been done for the alleviation of the convict under their administration. They are good men in the right place. We shall allude to this report again in the future.

The introduction of the bills in Congress continues at an unprecedented rate. As these begin to pass into laws we shall note them for the benefit of our readers. As it is, we have not space to note all introduced, thousands of which will never become laws.

Our correspondent, O. P. Finch, places the present price of steel rails at \$7.50 per ton. This was the price when Senator Coke made his speech, but they have since fallen to \$3.50 per ton. This is said to be from over-production and a glutted market, which the high duty on steel rails stimulated.

The present year will witness National, State and county elections, and will be very exciting in a political way. The Republican will be more interesting on this account to its readers this year than for any of the past four years. Those who do not take it should subscribe, if only to see who runs for the local offices. The announcement of candidates will begin most probably about the time of circuit court in this month.

The Institute of the Immaculate Conception, Sisters of Notre Dame, at Bellville, Ill., was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Twenty-two pupils and five Sisters were burned to death. After the fire was discovered and all efforts to extinguish it were unavailing, a panic seized both children and Sisters, and there was a wild, confused rush to escape. It was a horrible holocaust, accompanied by many scenes of the most heart-rending character.

Representative Hewitt, of New York, who holds a prominent position on the committee on Ways and Means, says there will certainly be considerable work done upon the tariff this winter. The bill passed during the last session, Mr. Hewitt says, contains numerous errors which it is absolutely necessary to correct. He does not think, however, that a general revision will be attempted, but that the House will confine itself to special cases, with a view to making the present law more effective.

It will be remembered that about three months ago Policeman Street was killed at Huntsville with an axe in the hands of a negro named Charles Adams. Adams escaped, though he was closely followed by Birmingham. Detective Lanier never gave over the hunt, and Tuesday night of last week, succeeded in capturing Adams at a negro dance eleven miles from Calera. He was carried to Huntsville where he will be lucky if he escapes the halberd.

A paper published at the State Capital will be particularly valuable both for political news and for the report of the proceedings of the next Legislature which will meet next winter. The Montgomery Advertiser, that old and staunch Democratic paper, has been recently much improved, and now comes fully up to the requirements of the most exacting. We commend it to those of our readers who may want to take another paper outside the county. See advertisement in another column.

DEATH OF MRS. J. F. GRANT.

Mrs. Jas. F. Grant, widow of the founder of this paper, died at her residence in Jacksonville Tuesday night, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the age of 65 years and 49 days. She had been an invalid for years, and for the last five weeks had been confined to her room. Both she and her physician regarded it as her last illness, but up to the day of her death it was expected by her relatives that she would live through the winter. Tuesday morning her disease assumed a more dangerous turn, but this passed off and she grew apparently much better than usual. Tuesday night she grew rapidly worse and her children were summoned to her bedside. In the midst of her children and grand children, a brother, and friends who loved her, she passed away as peacefully as if falling to sleep, secure in the love of her Saviour and assured of a meeting in a happier world with a husband who had gone before her. At the death of her husband, Mrs. Grant succeeded to a half interest in the Republican office, which she held during life, and it is in view of this relation that the paper is placed in mourning for her. A future issue will contain a fitting tribute to her memory at the hands of a friend who has known her for almost a lifetime.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Dakota will not be admitted to the union this year.

Senator Pendleton has been 27 years in public life.

Randall has cut down the estimates \$25,000, already.

Secretary Teller says he will not run for senator from Colorado again.

Mr. Blaine is soon to give a dinner party to President Arthur and his cabinet.

Another reduction of internal revenue districts, it is said, is being arranged.

General Rozencrans will put the Fitz John Porter relief bill through a-kiting next month.

The Arthur boom is fizzling out. Blaine and Logan seem to be in the lead, with a splendid outlook for a dark horse.

Mr. Randall's act of cutting down the pensions bill from forty to fifteen millions will give Mr. Wharton Barker an extra twenty-five millions to throw into his wonderful distribution hopper.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

CARP FOR ALABAMA.

Thirteen Hundred Fish Expended to Applicants Throughout the State—Eight Hundred Frozen.

Mr. E. L. Donnelly, distributing agent of the United States fish commission, expressed yesterday from Birmingham, ten German carp to each of the 130 persons who had made applications through their congressmen for them. Mr. Donnelly brought with him to Birmingham about 2,100 fish, enough to send fifteen to each applicant, but nearly 800 froze in the express office in spite of a constant fire. They came in shallow one gallon buckets, about a dozen to the bucket. They are from two to five inches long. Mr. Donnelly, as soon as he found that the fish were dying, changed them to fresh water, and by this means saved many that were nearly frozen. Some were taken out of solid ice, apparently dead, but upon being placed in fresh water they swam almost as vigorously as ever, such is the unequalled vitality of the carp.

The loss of the 800 fish is aggravated by the fact that the supply of which they were a part was the last carp the commission had. Indeed, in being able to supply Alabama at all just at present the commission has bettered its expectation.

Mr. Donnelly yesterday gave a representative of the Age some interesting points about the carp. The most valuable properties of the carp, he said, are its docility and its rapidity of propagation. A single healthy female, in this climate, deposits between 100,000 and 200,000 eggs twice a year. Mr. Donnelly said the commission will plant them in Alabama streams in May, probably.

The *Apalachicola Tribune* says:—Benjamin Sharit was in our office last Tuesday and reported that from the 24 of October to the 14th of December the forces at Pickens fishery barreled up 1,915 barrels of fish and 115 barrels of eels, and had material enough to make 200 tons of gumbo. The biggest haul of fish ever made with one seine was recently made at Pickens fishery—200 barrels being hauled out of the water at one haul of the seine.

At a paper factory in Augusta, Ga., the experiment was successfully made of going to the woods cutting down a tree at six o'clock in the morning, converting it into pulp by noon, working into paper by six o'clock at night, and having printed as a newspaper and distributed among the people by six o'clock the next morning, in all only 24 hours.

THE TARIFF.

The Great Question in the Coming Presidential Contest.

Hon. L. W. GRANT: State—It is a lamentable fact to state, the average farmer, mechanic and artisan, you will meet, knows nothing about the extent or operation of the war tariff. I met, not long since, a well to do and successful farmer, who was a depot agent at his station. In domestic intelligence he bore the appearance of being of more than ordinary culture of his class. He was not seedy in appearance, except the seat of his pants showed a little premature thinness.

He said I do not understand this thing you call a tariff, I hear so much about. What is it? I very much replied: A tariff is a list of duties or customs laid by the government to be paid on goods imported from a foreign country. It is a tax imposed by our government on all imported goods which has to be paid by the importer before he can get the goods out of the custom house. If you buy any of the imported goods, you have to pay to the merchant the tax he has paid to the government. In other words, the consumer, in all instances, has to pay the tax. Whenever the tax is levied too high, it amounts to prohibition. In that case, the government gets no tax and the manufacturer adds the tariff duty or tax to his goods and the consumer pays it into the pocket of the manufacturer.

There are a great many articles on which the duty or tax is so high, but little, if any, are imported, and in all such cases the government gets no revenue. The manufacturer gets it all adding it on to the price of his goods.

For instance, a wool hat has a double tax on it. 20 cents a pound for the wool in it and then 35 per cent *ad valorem* compound duty, and not one is imported. The government gets no revenue from wool hats and the people who wear wool hats pay the duty or tax in the price of the article to the manufacturer. So it is with shirts, drawers, and knit goods so generally worn; the duty is prohibitory and none are imported.

In the Senate, February 7, 1882, Senator Coke, of Texas, gave valuable statistical information in his review of the monopoly feature of the tariff. The facts here produced I have condensed from a part of his able speech: "The duty on shot is 25 cents per pound, the revenue only \$16.80. Hand and cross-cut saws, the revenue only \$67.73, duty prohibitory, horse-shoe nails, tax five cents per pound, prohibitory, revenue only \$16.80. Wire, such as our people use for fencing, tax prohibitory, importation and revenue nominal. Cut nails, spikes, galvanized or coated iron, cast and wrought iron, hinges, board nails, rivets and bolts, duty prohibitory, importation and revenue nominal. Bessemer steel rails, universally used now in constructing railroads, which are more largely manufactured in the United States than any other country.

Price of these rails in England, from \$20 to \$35 per ton. Our tariff duty or tax is \$25 per ton, price in the United States \$47.50 per ton. Here you will see the tax of \$25 per ton is added to the price of the rail, manufactured in this country. The bounty to the manufacturer in this one article alone is \$31.55, 52 1/2 per cent, which the people who ship and ride on the railroads have to refund with interest doubly compounded. Heavy cotton goods, universally used by the poor, the duty or tax prohibitory. Common soap of universal consumption, compound duty of 1 cent per pound and 30 per cent *ad valorem*. Toilet soap, duty 30 cents a pound and 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Millions of dollars worth of these two articles are sold to the people annually, with these compound duties added to the price. Yet the revenue derived from them is trifling. The bounty tax goes into the pockets of the manufacturers."

I could fill pages with quotations from the tariff list of articles of daily use among the people with duties so excessive as virtually to exclude importation and thereby destroy revenue, but on which the consumers pay the tax to the manufacturer in the price of the domestic articles. "This is called protection to home industry."

Very truly yours,
O. P. FINCH.

The debt of England is \$3,854,000,000, of France \$4,853,000,000, of the United States \$1,200,000,000, in the Treasury, \$1,200,000,000.

STANCILL & GILLMORE.

Contractors & Builders.

Will undertake work in Jacksonville or any of the surrounding towns and cities. Brick work and fine plastering specialties. Estimates furnished on application. dec22-1y

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Benjamin Green on the 24th day of January 1881, and recorded on pages 96 and 97, in Book "M" of mortgages and deeds in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, I will proceed to sell on Tuesday the first day of January 1884 at Alexandria, Va. the following described property, to satisfy said mortgage, to-wit: One bay mare mule named Jenny, one bay horse mule named Jack, one two-horse wagon, three cows and two calves. J. L. GREEN, Mortgagee. dec22-2t

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of a certain mortgage executed to the undersigned by J. H. and Elizabeth Mullen on the 16th day of April 1883 and duly recorded in the office of Probate Judge of said county on the 10th July 1883, in Book P, 2nd vol. Register of Mortgages. I will on the 26th day of January 1884 sell for cash a certain lot of land known as the lot in the north-east corner of the north-east quarter section 10, township 16, range 7, east in the Coosa land district. Said land includes present residence of mortgagors, and will be sold to satisfy said mortgage, and will be placed on premises above described. CHAS. MARTIN, Mortgagee. dec22-4

Attachment Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. In Circuit Court.

A. R. Smith vs. W. J. Willis.

Appearing that on the 21st day of August 1883, the Plaintiff, by his attorney, Jno. M. Caldwell, after having made affidavit and given bond as required by law in such cases, prayed for and obtained an attachment, returnable to the next term of the Circuit Court of said county, against the estate of W. J. Willis, which said attachment has been levied by the sheriff of said county upon the following as the joint property of said W. J. Willis, to-wit: One undivided half interest in a certain lot and lot in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, formerly known as the Archer Smith house, and now the property of the said W. J. Willis and the estate of R. D. Williams dec'd and, further praying that the said defendant, W. J. Willis, be non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he resides at in the State of Texas. It is therefore ordered that notice hereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said county and State for thirty days, and that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of the said Circuit Court to be held for said county at the place of holding the same on the 21st day of January 1884 and make defense hereto such proceeding will be had in the premises as the merits of the case may require. Given under my hand at the 15th day of Dec. 1883. P. D. Ross, Clerk Cir. Ct. Calhoun county. dec22-5t

New Family Grocery.

BY J. D. MCCORMICK.

Who has on hand and is constantly receiving from London, Glasgow, San Francisco, New York, and other ports, a large stock of Groceries, such as: Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, and other fruits. Also, a large stock of Canned Goods, such as: Corn, Beans, Tomatoes, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, and other fruits. Also, a large stock of Dry Goods, such as: Cotton, Wool, Silk, Linen, and other fabrics. Also, a large stock of Hardware, such as: Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass, and other metals. Also, a large stock of Miscellaneous Goods, such as: Toys, Games, Books, and other articles. All of which are sold at the lowest prices. J. D. MCCORMICK, Proprietor. dec22-5t

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

Calera, Ala.

R. M. PILGREEN, Proprietor.

T. F. BONDURANT, - - - Clerk.

Pine Boot and Shoe Maker.

Theo. Hoffmann.

Will hereafter engage in business of his own account, at the rooms now occupied by G. W. Wilson. Patronage of the public respectfully solicited. Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 8, 2t

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AGT.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to wit:

Georgia Home, - - - Ga.

Central City, - - - Miss.

W. C. LAND,

WATCHMAKER.

And Jeweler,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Associate Agent for Menden Connection Tailor and shirt and plated ware. Also, a large stock of Groceries, such as: Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, and other fruits. Also, a large stock of Canned Goods, such as: Corn, Beans, Tomatoes, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, and other fruits. Also, a large stock of Dry Goods, such as: Cotton, Wool, Silk, Linen, and other fabrics. Also, a large stock of Hardware, such as: Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass, and other metals. Also, a large stock of Miscellaneous Goods, such as: Toys, Games, Books, and other articles. All of which are sold at the lowest prices. W. C. LAND, Proprietor. dec22-5t

Standard LAUNDRY WAX.

Preserves Linen, gives a beautiful finish, prevents the iron from sticking and saves labor.

5 Cents a Cake.

Ask your stock-keeper for it. Made by STANFORD OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

L. H. SCHMID,

JEWELER

121 First Avenue.

BIRMINGHAM, - - - ALABAMA.

Full stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and other articles. Also, a large stock of Groceries, such as: Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, and other fruits. Also, a large stock of Canned Goods, such as: Corn, Beans, Tomatoes, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, and other fruits. Also, a large stock of Dry Goods, such as: Cotton, Wool, Silk, Linen, and other fabrics. Also, a large stock of Hardware, such as: Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass, and other metals. Also, a large stock of Miscellaneous Goods, such as: Toys, Games, Books, and other articles. All of which are sold at the lowest prices. L. H. SCHMID, Proprietor. dec22-5t

NABERS & MORROW.

Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Agents for Chess Carley Co. Oils.

BIRMINGHAM, - - - ALABAMA.

Special attention to orders from country stores for Medicines, Liquors, Oils, Teas and goods in our line. nov24-1y

J. A. LANDERS,

REPRESENTING THE

Singer Manufacturing Company.

Can be found at

Draper & Turner's.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

Full line of Singer Sewing Machines. Would like to see his old friends. Orders sent to him at Anniston, will be promptly attended to. nov24-1y

FINE LIQUORS.

We will deliver to any part of the State, free of transportation charges, any quantity of whiskey equal to or exceeding one quart.

This very liberal offer will hold good for

SIXTY DAYS.

We guarantee our Liquors to be free from adulteration, and have all Liquors from Lager Beer to Champagne Brandy. Send along your trial order.

WILLIAMS & BARNETT, The Fine Grocers, Temple Stores, Montgomery, Ala.

CHRISTMAS

And New Year's Holiday Goods.

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

HENRY A. SMITH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Bookseller & Music Dealer.

ROME, GEORGIA.

Has on hand a large variety of fancy notions and holiday goods purchased for cash at bottom prices and he sold at unusually low figures.

Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Poetical Works, Greek and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photographs and Autograph Albums, Writing Desks, Paperettes, Scrap Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, China Cups and Saucers with Motives, Wax and China Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments in great variety. Harmoniums, Tin Toys, Games, A. B. C. Blocks, Gold and Silver Paper, Gift and Silver Perfumed Board, Backgammon Boards.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Jewel Cases, Goblets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, etc. Steel Engravings, Chromes, Oil Paintings, Photographs, Pictures, Cards, Christmas and New Year Cards in great variety. Pianos, Organs and Sheet Music at reduced prices. No trouble to show goods. The patron is solicited. H. A. SMITH. dec22-5t

NEW TREATMENT

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuritis, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, having received great benefit from the use of Dr. J. C. KELLEY'S "NEW TREATMENT," prepared and administered by Dr. J. C. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, Pa., and being satisfied that it is a most effective remedy for the diseases named above, and all other chronic and nervous disorders, we hereby recommend it to the public, and will do our best to induce the public to use it.

We have personal knowledge of Dr. J. C. KELLEY, and he is a most intelligent and successful physician, who will do his best to induce the public to use his "NEW TREATMENT," and we will do our best to induce the public to use it.

W. C. KELLEY, Member of Congress from Philadelphia, Pa. T. S. ARTHUR, Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadelphia. V. L. CONRAD, Editor "Lancet and Observer," Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 1, 1882.

In order to meet a general inquiry in regard to the "NEW TREATMENT," we have prepared a circular containing full particulars of the same, and a list of the names of the physicians who have used it, and who are satisfied of its value. This circular will be sent free of charge to any person who will send a stamped and addressed envelope to the undersigned.

W. C. KELLEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia, Pa.

V. L. CONRAD, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 1, 1882.

W. C. KELLEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia, Pa.

V. L. CONRAD, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 1, 1882.

W. C. KELLEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia, Pa.

V. L. CONRAD, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 1, 1882.

W. C. KELLEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia, Pa.

V. L. CONRAD, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. C. EDWARDS & CO.

Have now in Stock a large variety of numerous Patterns of

Dressing Case Suits, "Dresser" Suits, Parlor Suits,

Dining Room and Hall Furniture of all Grades.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE AND KEEP FOR SALE THE BEST, MOST COMFORTABLE AND DURABLE MATTRESSES IN THE MARKET.

Wood and Metallic Burial Cases Furnished at Short Notice.

Everything reliable and first-class. They invite the public to call, inspect their goods, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere, assuring them that the Best, Finest and Cheapest Goods will be found at

A. C. EDWARDS & CO.,

1st Ave. between 20th and 21st Sts. Birmingham, Alabama.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

WM. M. LINDSAY,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—

FURNITURE,

China, Crockery, Glass and Queenswar Lamps, Chandeliers, Etc.

Spring Beds, Spiral Spring Beds, Woven Wire Mattresses, Hair, Moss, Cotton, Shuck, and Straw Mattresses, Pillows, Canvas Beds, Matts, Laces and Small, Perfumed Cane, Rattan and Wood Seat Chairs, Stools, Stools, Stools.

Curtains and Curtain Fixtures.

UNDERTAKER

I have constantly on hand a full assortment of

Burial Cases, Caskets, Etc.,

Hearse and Carriages furnished at reasonable prices. Orders by mail, telegraph or otherwise receive prompt attention day or night.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

GRAND OPENING!

OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats,

AND

Clothing

AT THE STORE DEPARTMENT OF THE

W O D STOCK IRON COMPANY,

Anniston Ala.

In offering this stock of goods to the public the Company would state that they sent a very large lot of goods to this section of the country, and among the latest styles cannot fail to please the most fastidious taste. The stock consists of all grades, from the cheap to the most expensive, which places the goods within the reach of the poorest as well as the richest.

DRESS GOODS.

REAY-MADE DRESSES.

Special attention is called to the party line of Reay-made dresses in the latest styles, and prices as low as the market. Also a large assortment of Ladies and Misses' HATS and BONNETS, very low.

Cloaks and Dolmans.

Ready-Made Clothing and Overcoats.

This stock embraces the latest styles in all grades, and at prices much lower than ever before in this section. The goods were brought from a house going out of business, and are offered at a sacrifice. Great bargains in Reay-made Clothing!

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

The line of Fur, Woolen and Felt Hats, for men, boys and children embrace the prettiest and most fashionable styles. Also a large assortment of Ladies and Misses' HATS and BONNETS, very low.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This department is very full, and comprises the best made and lowest styles for men and boys, and ladies and children. These goods were brought from a house going out of business, and are offered at a sacrifice. Great bargains in Reay-made Clothing!

CARPETS!

Particular attention is called to a good assortment of CARPETING, which will be sold at a sacrifice. The goods were brought from a house going out of business, and are offered at a sacrifice. Great bargains in Reay-made Clothing!

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

This department contains a full assortment of Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Toweling, plain and fancy. Toilet Cloth and Towels, Bedspreads and Comforts, Mosquito and Brown Bedding and Pill of Cassin, Bed Bedding, etc. In all necessary articles.

JEWELRY.

An excellent assortment of all quality jewelry of the best quality and latest designs, and will be sold at a sacrifice. The goods were brought from a house going out of business, and are offered at a sacrifice. Great bargains in Reay-made Clothing!

TRUNKS & VALISES.

A

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1884.
Literally the new year opened under a cloud in Washington. The pitiless storm tested the gallantry of gentlemen, and a surprisingly large number of calls were made considering the inclemency of the weather. The social observance of the day in the capital has an official basis that tends to give it permanency, although the custom is said to be losing its hold elsewhere. The annual levee at the White House was all that could have been wished. The other official receptions were successful in display and attendance, and many private receptions were well attended. Locally, Washington cannot complain of the year just ended. Trade has been good, and the city has prospered. The health statistics are encouraging, and should silence all talk about "malaria." Building has continued to a remarkable degree, and the steady demand for houses shows that the increase of accommodation has not been speculative. The value of land has also firmly increased. The District government has given fair satisfaction, and the city is growing more popular yearly with congress.
Speaking of the District government, it is customary to give the chairmanship of the District of Columbia committee to a representative from a district near Washington. In the late committee appointments the place was assigned Hon. John S. Barbour, of Alexandria, Va. Citizens are encouraged that a man of broad and liberal views, as well as one perfectly familiar with the necessities of the District is to have charge of the legislation pertaining to its welfare.
The Treasury cheerfully opened the new year with a table showing a debt reduction during 1883 of one hundred and ten millions of dollars; and this in spite of the tax legislation of the last congress, which in the first six months operation of the new law, has cut down the revenues twenty-eight millions of dollars. The reduction in the debt for December was twelve million.
After an interval of two weeks Congress reassembled Monday, and the real work of the session has now begun. Among the business awaiting the House are several interesting investigations to be made at an early date. One is the charge made by republican newspapers of reputation and good standing in the party, that a member of the Supreme bench of the United States was appointed to his position to carry out the conditions of a bargain, made between the President then in the chair, and unknown New York capitalists. The reputation of the Supreme bench is at stake as long as this charge stands unrefuted, or until it is proven false by a committee of Congress. For this reason a member of the House, who hails from the same state as the accused Judge, told me he intended soon to offer a resolution calling for a thorough investigation of the charge by a committee to be selected from the ablest members of both parties in the present House. Another matter to be investigated is the manner in which the office of the Attorney General has been conducted with reference to the political indictments in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. Grave misconduct in office is charged against the Attorney General in the management of the prosecution of these cases. The members from these states are all in favor of an inquiry that will show the country just how the cases were tried. It is charged that the Attorney General in appointing the Hon. Richard Crowley (at the President's request) as special counsel to aid in the Southern prosecutions, Crowley being a member of Congress, violated the statute, which forbids a member of Congress to take a fee in any case in which the government is concerned. It is stated that vouchers on file will show that Crowley drew pay for his legal services, while he was drawing his salary as a member of the House.
A third matter that Congress

will look into, when fairly in working order, is a charge made against Hon. Geo. Bliss, special counsel for the government, to the effect that he received a thousand dollars for giving the adverse opinion in the Ottoman case against the government.
The tariff reformers and the men who want the unearned land grants restored to the public domain, will endeavor to get their work before the house early in the month, for fear other powerful committees will get ahead of them. They hope to send the tariff matter to the senate by the first of March, which will give that body plenty of time to develop its position on the tariff reform. Like the house it contains new men, who have yet to make a positive record on this question—a fact that makes the outcome quite uncertain.
Jenkins Notes.
From Jenkins our correspondent sends the following:
Sickness in the family prevented me from sending you a line or two for your last issue. I hope you will allow me to say something about Santa Claus and the holidays in this. I think all our people were pleased with what Santa Claus brought them but J. M. McAllister who was somewhat disappointed by its being another girl.
Our people appeared to enjoy themselves more than usual. Rabbit hunting was the order of the day, and was engaged in by both old and young, even J. E. Watson and A. J. Willis were seen among the boys.
Mr. Thos. Love, of Gadsden, spent a few days with Mr. D. A. Cary and family. Come again Thomas, glad to see you.
Christmas has gone—the new year has come with a big snow, and we all are having a hard time trying to keep the children indoors, getting wood and making fires to keep 'em warm.
J. M. Patrick is preparing to build a train road to convey rock from the mountain to build a dam along the bank of Choctawhatchee, to protect his land from the coming freshets.
Prof. Lacy opened his school at Jenkins the 15th, but dismissed for the week on account of the bad weather.
Jenkins will not furnish a candidate for anything unless it be for Commissioner, and we think J. M. Whiteside would be a good man for that position.
Alabama Government Land, for Sale.
MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 14.—From present indications there will be some lively competition at the sale of mineral and coal lands by the Government, which convenes here on the 21st inst., and at Huntsville February 15th. Each sale will be continued for two weeks, after which any unsold land will be open to private entry on the same terms as agricultural lands. The bulk of the lands offered is in the form of coal fields, and is said to contain thousands of acres of the richest coal lands in Alabama. Speculators have had experts out for some time locating valuable plots which they expect to gobble up cheap.
CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.
El Mahdi is holding four priests and five nuns as prisoners, and demands \$100,000 ransom for them.
Carlin is reported to have positively declined to allow the use of his name before the Senatorial caucus in Frankfort.
Both the Orange and Nationalist meetings announced to be held at Black Lion, County Cavan, Ireland, on the 16th inst., have been prohibited by a Government proclamation.
Nisbet & Co., cotton merchants, of Savannah, Ga., have failed. Their liabilities are not known, but will probably exceed \$100,000. Their assets are nominal. Their principal creditors are in Europe. An advance in cotton was the cause of the failure.
The recent severe cold weather damaged the orange groves of Alabama to the extent of \$1,000,000, and it is estimated that an equal amount has been lost in Mobile county alone from the injury to the orange growers, warned by the Signal Service of the approaching cold, built fires in their groves and saved their trees.

A FALLEN KING, OR OLD COTTON'S VISIT.

A Christmas Story for Southern Farmers.

BY HERBERT W. COLLINGWOOD.

I will agree to say that Jerry Morey had little idea of hanging up his stockings, even though it was Christmas Eve.
On the whole I believe I will make even a broader statement than that. I am afraid he did not feel much like celebrating Christmas at all. Certainly he felt that he had very little to be thankful for. I am not sure but I should have felt about the same way had I been in his place.
Jerry stood in the door of his house just as the sun was going out of sight. His plantation lay stretch ed out before him in the twilight. He looked out at it between the whiffs of smoke from his pipe. This is what he saw. Great barren, dead looking fields, with only a few dry cotton stems here and there. The ground looked as though some mighty giant had squeezed the good all out of it, and left it dull, heavy and dry. Such indeed was the truth, though Jerry did not know who the giant was.
The fences were falling down all over the plantation. The yard was filled with rubbish that had accumulated for years. The gate had long since fallen from its hinges, and now stood up against the fence like a man leaning up against a house to think over the good times of his life.
Everything looked sad.
The cotton press lifted its dull arms in silent entreaty. "I knew that it was old and shaky, and that its days were numbered unless some one came to its rescue."
Even the stock seemed to feel that Christmas was a nuisance, that "peace on earth, good will to men," was a very poor motto for things as thin and hungry as they were. Who could feel "good will" towards a man who failed to give them enough to eat?
A few long-legged, sharp-backed hogs walked aimlessly about the yard, vainly hunting for the Christmas dinner. Three cows stood looking sadly over the dull fields, that showed alas, small feed for them. Jerry could not help counting their ribs—they stood out so prominently. A most melancholy faced mule stood shaking his long ears, and showing his appreciation of the day by kicking at intervals at the only part of the fence that could possibly keep out an intruder. A few chickens roosted on the fence in perfect security. They were so thin that Christmas dinners had small fears for them.
It was not a pleasant picture by any means; and even the sun who is generally so good natured, seemed anxious to get away from such a place. He sank suddenly in the West as if in a hurry to reach some place where "merry Christmas" would not seem such a mockery.
Jerry stood watching the dry fields, till the darkness hid them from view. Then he turned and walked sadly back into the house, shutting the door behind him, as if to shut out all the darkness and gloom. But this was impossible; for he brought some of it with him in his very air, and the discouraged look in his face.
A bright fire was burning in the fire place, and Jerry sat down before it to think over his troubles.
His sick wife sat helplessly in the easy chair on the other side of the fire. It was the first time for many days that she had been able to sit up at all.
Back where the fire light just flashed over the wrinkled face, old "Mammy" sat in her low rocking chair. She was the last of all Jerry's servants. The rest had all left him when the plantation began to run out.
Down at his side, little Johnnie Morey sat listening with eager ears to the story she was telling of Santa Claus. Jerry could not help listening as he sat by the fire with his head in his hands.
"An' ole marns Santa Claus, he look in an' he see day we havin' drefful times in dar. Nobody laffin' all wid fages like dey was at a funeral. He jes step in de do', an' fo' you knows it, dey was all laffin' at the good news he brung."
But here the story grew distasteful to Jerry—"I reckon Santa Claus would have a job to make me laugh, he thought as he turned to the fire again."
What strange things a man will think of sometimes as he sits in front of an open fire. As the flames go curling and crackling up about the logs, the past seems to live again in the red coals. The future seems to peer out from the snapping flames. That great log seems somehow like man's life. How slowly, carefully it is eaten away by the flames. It can never be made over again, it falls at last with a snap—to ashes.
So it seemed to Jerry as he sat watching the fire. Thousands of

men that same night were looking into flaming fires, or watching great yule-logs slowly burn away. They only saw the future fair and bright and pleasant before them. But Jerry saw only the past in the glowing coals.
The great log at the top, seemed like his plantation as it was years ago. What wonderful crops of cotton he used to raise on his land. Money was plenty, and he spent it as fast—yes faster than it came. Cotton was King, and jolly good King he was too.
Was King did I say? He is King to-day; so at least Jerry stoutly claimed in spite of the fact his fields were worse than dead with crop after crop of cotton.
Jerry still clung to his old monarch. What else could he raise in the South but cotton? He would keep at it as long as one bale grew on ten acres. "Cotton is King? Cotton is King?" And Jerry repeated it over and over with the spirit of the French soldiers, on the retreat from Moscow, who would raise themselves from the snow to salute the cruel Emperor who had brought them into the wilderness.
The log on the fire that Jerry had marked out as his plantation, went slowly but surely crumbling away. The flames gnawed into it deeper and deeper. There was nothing added to it, it simply wasted away, till at last it fell with a crack from the top.
The crack of the falling stick startled Jerry from his reverie. He started up in great surprise to think he had been dreaming so long. Old "Mammy" had taken Johnnie off to bed, and his wife had also retired. Jerry looked about the room for something to take up his mind, but there was nothing like the fire after all, and he caught up the tongs to put the broken log back on the blaze. He was bound it should all burn away. But as he took hold of the stick, he heard a rap at the door. It was a soft timid rap, quite unlike what Jerry's friends usually gave when they came to visit him. Jerry went to the door in great surprise. Who could be waiting to see him at this time of the night?
He opened the door half expecting that one of his creditors had come to make the fable of Christmas Eve complete. He started back in wonder at the sight of his visitor.
A poor old man, thin and feeble, with long white hair falling down over his shoulders, and a white beard covering his breast, stood leaning heavily on his stick. His clothes were old and worn, and his wide rimmed hat covered his head. Jerry and his visitor stood looking at each other in silence. Jerry was confident that he had never seen the old fellow before. His first thought, absurd as it may seem, was that this was Santa Claus himself. He even had in the point of his tongue to say—"I reckon you've come to the wrong place," when the old man moved feebly forward, and walked by him into the house. Jerry followed him in wonder.
The old man took a seat by the fire, and spread out his thin hands before the blaze. He said never a word, but as if unconscious of Jerry's presence, sat gazing at the fire, still keeping his hat on.
Jerry had entertained a great many visitors in his day, but none of them had ever behaved like this one. He studied the fellow carefully, trying to make out whether he had ever seen him before or not. His clothing was all of a style worn thirty years ago. It was of elegant material but dreadfully shabby. His hands as he held them out to the fire, were small and beautifully formed, yet wasted by age and suffering. On the whole he looked like a man who had been better days, and was fully aware of the fact that he was behind the times.
This was so much like Jerry's own condition of life, that he felt a certain satisfaction in the presence of his visitor, though after all there was something too strange and unreal about the old fellow to make the situation entirely comfortable. Jerry waited in silence for a time, hoping his new friend would open the conversation. But he waited in vain. The figure of the old man, still sat in the same attitude without taking the least notice of him.
At last Jerry could stand it no longer. So as he lit his pipe with a red hot coal, he began "I expect I never seen you before—stranger." The old man lifted his head and looked at him so searchingly, that Jerry made haste to modify his statement.
"That is—I expect it was a right smart ago that I did see ye,"—and Jerry stopped in confusion, actually afraid of the feeble figure before him.
The old man straightened himself in his chair, and took his stick from the floor.
"No sir," he began in a clear voice, "you have never seen me before, and yet you know me well." This sort of relationship was too much for Jerry. The idea of being well acquainted with a man whom

he had never seen, beat all his experience surely. The whole thing was turning out so strangely however, that he has about prepared for anything.
"Yes sir you know me well," continued the old man. "You have known me for years. You have been my slave ever since you was born. I am King Cotton!"
This was not spoken as one might reasonably expect a tyrant would address his subject, the old man spoke in a weary, sorrowful tone as if he knew about Jerry's present condition, and also knew how he reached it.
Jerry was simply paralyzed with fear and amazement. His pipe fell from his mouth, and his knees fairly knocked together as he listened. Here, before him, was the mighty leader he had followed so long. Here was the giant that had squeezed the goodness from his plantation. Here was the King who had ruled him so long and so harshly.
It seemed hard after all to think of associating royalty with such feebleness. Could this worn old man be the jolly old King Cotton he had so often pictured to himself? All these thoughts went like lightning through Jerry's mind, but like a faithful subject he bowed before his King in silence.
The old King went on, speaking slowly and carefully.
"Yes, you have followed me for years; you are one of my faithful subjects."
Jerry found courage enough to answer. "I reckon I am."
"You have followed me, and see what I have brought you to. You are in debt, your plantation is run to waste, you have stock, you are discouraged, you have no heart in your work, and in a few years you will have no home."
Jerry could not say a word. He knew it was all true enough.
"There was a time when I was strong. When I was King. But that time has gone, that time has gone. I am an old man now, and my throne has passed away from me forever."
"I reckon not," said Jerry stoutly. "I'll stand by ye yet."
The old King shook his head sadly. "Too late, too late," he said, "my power has passed away; there can be no more Kings in this land. But it is not too late for you. Be warned in time! Would you have this come to pass?" And he bent forward and struck the fire a blow with his stick.
To this day Jerry can never tell how it happened. He has examined his home time and time again, and yet it is perfectly sound. And yet he is prepared to swear that when King Cotton thrust his stick into the fire, the whole of the side of his house flew open and he saw a regular picture through it.
A young man stood leaning against the side of the house just as Jerry had been doing so much of late. His clothes were ragged and dirty. The rim of his hat slouched down over his face as if ashamed to stand up as a decent rim should. His whole attitude was that of an utterly discouraged man—without hope, without ambition. Jerry looked at him for a moment without recognizing him. Then he started up with a cry. It was his own boy Johnnie! This then was what he was coming to. His boy of whom he was so proud, would only make this idle discouraged man.
"No! No! He cried in agony, "anything but that!"
The King smiled and touched the fire again with his stick. Johnnie's form faded away, and a new picture rose in its place.
They sat looking out over a wide stretch of country. Thousands and thousands of acres of land lay—unoccupied and desolate.
"It might be all cultivated," said the King. "It might all be used to make bread for the hungry," and he touched the fire again with his stick, and the scene changed again.
Now, they were looking into a room—a store in one of the town. A dozen young men—clerks, whose duties for the night were over—sat about on the boxes and barrels of merchandise. A large, pleasant faced man stood before them. He was talking earnestly and pointing his remarks by bringing his hand down, every now and then, upon a box that stood near him. Jerry could hear what he said.
"It is a great wonder to me, gentlemen, that you young men stay in the towns so closely. You ought to be farmers—every one of you. Think of what you might do to develop your State if you would only take some of this land that is so cheap about here. You are needed out there, gentlemen."
But the clerks looked at each other and laughed. "Not much," they said, "we farming for us. We see enough of that. Let niggers do such work. We know the kind of life farmers lead," and they went on to name over a dozen farmers, to show what a dog's life they led. Jerry felt ashamed to hear his own name given with the rest.
"He is right," mused King Cotton. "Every one of these young men ought to be on the farm, and

you and I've helped to keep them away." He touched the fire quickly with his stick, as if to call some pleasanter scene. Like a flash the picture changed, and they sat looking in upon a crowd of dandies celebrating their Christmas Eve.
All was fun and good humor. A fiddler sat at one end scraping the very soul of music from an old violin. The young people were dancing for dear life, while the old folks sat around the room watching the dance. Jerry saw his two hands—Jake and Pete—making the very floor shake with their big boots.
"Swing yer partners! Right an' left. Dance for Christmas," called the fiddler, and the dancers went round and round, till Jerry felt his own feet keeping time to the music. Up in one corner two old white-haired men were exchanging the compliments of the season. They discussed the leading questions of the day as gravely as though they were mighty land owners. Jerry had never seen the time when he considered a nigger's thoughts worth listening to, yet, before he knew it, he found himself bending forward to catch every word of the conversation.
"I is takin' a heap ob interest Brudder Weevle," said one old fellow, "in dis yer new style ob farming, what dey is preachin' up for de South. What you tinks about dat?"
Brudder Weevle, evidently, had some well defined thoughts on the subject. He crossed one wrinkled leg over the other, and put his head on one side with a gravity that would have done credit to a Judge of the supreme court, as he answered.
"I done telt you, brudder Wolf, bark dat dis yer new style ob farming, an gwine ter be de sabin' of de South. It am, suar. We's got ter git our lan' up ter what it wuz fore de war. Ole Cotton an' King no mo', brudder Wolfark. Brudder Grass and brudder Stock, dey's gwine ter take de cheer for awhile. Dis yer blooded stock an gwine ter be what we want. I done got me a cow—one ten' pure blood Jersey. Ole Cotton, he goin' suar."
Jerry looked at the King to see how he would take this. The old monarch smiled wearily at the conversation, and muttered something that Jerry could not hear. He reached out his stick slowly and touched the fire again. The merry scene faded away, and Jerry saw his own plantation rising into its place.
But what wonderful change had taken place. Jerry hardly knew where he was.
The yard had been cleaned up in the first place. If Jerry had been well-read in mythology, he would have at once decided that Hercules had undertaken this job as his thirteenth labor. As he, doubtless, had never heard of the industrious giant, he was denied the solution of the problem. He was obliged to regard the orderly yard in a hopeless wonder.
The fences were up all over the plantation. The fields had dropped their dead, heavy load. There was only one place of cotton to be seen. Great waving fields of corn and grass had taken the place.
He looked in vain for his old friends the hogs. They were actually shut up in pens. He opened his eyes wide at the cattle. Such stock he had seen before only in his wildest dreams.
His wife stood out by the gate, well and strong, looking as pretty as she did when he first saw her. Johnnie large, strong and healthy looking, was working with a box of tools down by the stables. In fact it seemed to poor discouraged Jerry, as though he was taking a peep into Paradise itself. He had pictured something of the kind to himself time and again, but it had always seemed like a dream to him. Here it was in reality.
The old King nodded his head at Jerry's look of wonder, and touched the fire with his stick once more. The sides of the house slowly united again, and the fire blazed up as before.
It was a long time before either men spoke. At last the King turned to Jerry and began: "You will wonder, I expect, what all this means. I will tell you, then I must see for there are others who have saved me almost as well as you have. I must see them to night. This is all I have to give them in return for their services. You have been going on in the same old way that I marked out for the South long ago. That system paid wonderfully well for a time. We were independent and happy. I was a powerful King then, and no one dared to dispute my rights. But time has proved that were mistaken. We borrowed our minds. We brought our boys up with a wrong idea of farming—a wrong idea of life. We raised an idle, shiftless class about us, and here we are to-day, behind the times, when with our climate, and our land, we ought to lead the world."
The old King's head sank wearily upon his breast as he said this. Jerry listened in wondering surprise. Somehow he felt that it was all true, and yet it seemed almost like treason for a man to talk so.

The King at last went on. "I have tried to show you, to-night what you may expect to come to, if you do not change your style of work. What can that boy of yours make with the example you set him? You are hurting the country. You keep men away from the farm who ought to be out here. Before you know it, men from other parts of the country will control this land, and you, I have shown you what you can make of yourself if you will only try, and I want you to-night, this Christmas Eve,"—and he brought his stick down with an energy that made Jerry jump—"to make a new start. Stop killing your land with cotton! Feed your farm and your stock! Work with a system! Try mixed farming! Take some good paper, and keep it! Find out what other people know about farming! Get two or three head of good stock, and build up a herd. When you see good stock around you, new and better ideas will come into your head. Put that boy of yours to school, and when he is old enough, send him to an Agricultural College. He will bring you back enough new ideas in a year to pay for it all. I have lost my throne. I am King no more. I must work in the ranks hereafter, but I want you as my old slave to think this thing over. Begin to-day! BARK NOW!" And the King with something of his old fire, brought his stick down with a blow that shook the very house, and knocked Jerry completely off his chair on to the floor.
Jerry jumped to his feet, and looked about him. The fire was almost out, and the room was growing cold. But King Cotton was no where to be seen. There was his chair, but the old man and his stick had vanished. It was some time before Jerry could bring himself to believe that King Cotton and his visit were composed of "such stuff as dreams are made of," but he was obliged to accept this theory at last. He went to bed thinking about it the more he determined to put it in practice, and put it in practice he did at last, and well so too, that he does not need King Cotton now, to touch the fire with his stick, to show him a prosperous and happy home.
He will tell you to-day that cotton is no longer King, and that no one will speak in kinder terms of the old monarch than he will. He says that there are no more Kings in this country, that all must work in the ranks, and obey as well as lead. Whenever Christmas comes, there is always a blazing fire on the hearth, and an extra seat for the old man to occupy. But he never comes. No doubt he is kept busy visiting his other subjects.
There are hundreds of farmers this very Christmas who are in just the condition of Jerry Morey. Discouraged and careless, with land worn out, and stock run down, they still insist upon it that cotton is King, that cotton is all we can raise in this beautiful country of ours.
Perhaps the old King will come to them this very Christmas, but if he does not, I wish they would think over what he told Jerry. Let me make a proposition to you gentlemen.
Just try a little more patience; a few new ideas and a great deal more practical work, and then tell me if "King Cotton" is not as he says he is—A THIRTEENTH MONARCH. If by next Christmas you still say he is not, we will send you the Southern Live-Stock Journal for one year. Then you will admit it anyway.—So, Live-Stock Journal.

PASTOR LOGGINS.

Of Morgan County, Ala. Leaving with a respectable woman, Eliza, a wife and friend.
Special to the Chattanooga Times.
Huntville, Jan. 12.—Considerable excitement reigns in Morgan county, this state, in the neighborhood of Vahlersburg Springs, over the disappearance of W. J. Loggins, a Baptist preacher, and a girl named Emily Edmondson. Loggins left a wife behind him. He was a merchant and owned considerable property. He was the collecting minister at Blue Springs Baptist Church. The girl with whom he eloped was a respectable character, about 18 years of age and quite pretty. It is reported that Loggins carried with him about \$500 of his father-in-law's money.
The Way to Paradise Him.
Dumley had taken the landlady's daughter to the theatre, and, as usual, had business outside between the acts.
"Do you see young Brown over there?" he said to the young woman.
"Yes," she replied.
"Well, he is a man I expect to paralyze some day."
"Are you going to see another man at the conclusion of this act?" she asked.
"Yes," Dumley said reluctantly. "I am afraid I shall have to be waiting for me now."
"Well," said the landlady's daughter, "I don't like Mr. Brown very much, and I will tell you what to do. When you return from seeing the gentleman outside, who is waiting for you, go straight over to where Mr. Brown is sitting and breathe on him. That will paralyze him."

The Republican.

JANUARY 19, 1883.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the 8th of January, 1884, in the still hours of the night, in the quiet of her own home, surrounded by her children and friends Mrs. Elizabeth L. Grant, relict of the late lamented James F. Grant, breathed her last—in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

Heart-broken children and sorrowing friends stood by her bier and mourned for her as dead.

"She is not dead but gone before."

Her many womanly and christian virtues will long live in the memory of this community with which she has been for so many years identified, and in which her good name has become a household word.

Elizabeth L. Riley (the maiden name of Mrs. G.) was born on the 20th day of December, 1818, in Washington county, Va., and in the year 1834 was married to J. F. Grant, in Madisonville, Tenn., from which place they removed to Jacksonville in the year 1835.

Those of us who can look back through the vista of an entire generation remember the charming beauty of her bright, young, motherly womanhood. She was then, and ever afterwards through life, the great light of the household. By a cheerfulness that knew no repression, despite the cares and anxieties of life, by an unselfish devotion to husband, children, and children's children, she made home happy; and by a life-long exhibition of the graces of charity and benevolence, she gave unmingled pleasure in her social intercourse with her friends and acquaintances.

From early girlhood Mrs. Grant was an earnest, consistent, exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her religion was pure and undefiled—higher, nobler, grander, more catholic than the ordinary religion of to-day. Her life illustrated a Faith that looked up to God alone, a Hope that looked forward to a Heaven to be won, and a Charity or Love that looked away from self to all the world beside—and, no unpretending woman could contribute more to make the world better than did she by her pure and bright example.

Since the death of her beloved husband, which occurred in 1878, her health has gradually declined, but even in her hours of sorrow and affliction, she manifested, at all times, the same gentle, lovely spirit which had characterized her whole life, and when she passed into a purer, better existence, it was with the calmness and confidence of a babe resting upon the bosom of its mother. "She sleeps in Jesus." Her children, friends, society and the Church mourn her loss—they bear the Cross, she wears the Crown, and is now reaping the reward of the faithful in a home where there is all light and all love.

Brewster Cameron appeared before the House committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and gave a list of all persons discharged from the service of the department the past few years on account of fraudulent action on their part also a list of those who resigned under pressure brought to bear.

He said a man named Wilson, attached to the United States Marshal's office in Alabama, threatened the special examiner for investigating the accounts of his office. The same man, Cameron said, was nominated for another office.

Another Alabama official named Bingham, was reported to have offered resistance, and been nominated for another office. Cameron said that it was probable that an investigation would soon be made of nineteen United States officials of South Carolina, for alleged official misconduct.

Wonderful Bridges.

The new cantilever bridge opened last week over the Niagara river, seems small in comparison with a similar structure now in progress of construction across the Fifth of North which is described as having two spans of 1,700 feet each, and two side openings of 975 feet each. There are three cantilever trusses, each weighing 15,000 tons, and two straight girders, 350 feet long to close the open spaces between the cantilevers. The estimated cost of this mighty structure is \$8,700,000.

Foster, the English, Florida, nurseryman and florist, received last week orders from thousands of tuberoses, bulbs, from Miss of New York.

THE TARIFF.

The Great Question in the Coming Presidential Contest.

Hon. L. W. GRANT, Sen.—The approaching Presidential election is of such magnitude and importance, it is eminently proper that the true, great and leading issues should be clearly stated and laid before the people.

There are two great leading parties in the United States—one called the Republican party, and the other called the Democratic party—both have high and honorable names. The former, from 1860 to the present day, has rode, booted and spurred, over the struggling people and under the form and pretext of a war protective tariff, have collected millions upon millions of taxes, more than the necessary wants of the government required, and to the great oppression of the people. In the approaching contest and struggle for supremacy and change of administration, the great issue that divides the two parties, is the reform and reduction of the present protective high taxes. All other issues are dwarfed and overshadowed by the war tariff.

The democratic party and the people have submitted to unnecessary high taxation for the last 25 years. They say the time has arrived to unload some of the heavy taxes that are now, with crushing force, confiscating the property of the people. It is maintained that the power to levy and collect taxes is a power to confiscate property to the extent of the tax laid. It is true the constitution of the United States gives the power to confiscate or destroy property for the purpose to pay "debts and provide for the common defense and the general welfare," and for nothing else, which I will refer to shortly.

In the next place I beg leave to lay before the people, in a concise form, the true position of the two great parties on the subject of a tariff.

The republican party is in favor of laying a tariff for the protection of the manufacturer with incidental revenue to support the government. The democratic party is in favor of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to the manufacturer; or, in other words, with such protection as a revenue tariff or tax necessarily affords the manufacturer.

The latter favors a tax laid in accordance with the constitution for revenue to support the legitimate wants of the government.

The former is in favor of an unconstitutional tax laid to support manufacturers to the injury of 24 tax payers out of 25, which is a burning shame and an outrage on the great mass of the people, for the benefit of a favored few.

The people should know and understand this great issue. I maintain there is no constitutional power conferred on congress to lay and collect taxes from the great body of the people for the benefit of any favored class or any special industry; or, in other words, to lay and collect taxes from 24 consumers for the benefit of one manufacturer.

The first article and section of the constitution of the U. States reads thus: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." It is evident congress cannot lay and collect taxes for the protection of the manufacturer under the clause "to pay debts."

Neither can congress lay and collect taxes to protect manufacturers under the clause "to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States" for the reason there is no war at home or abroad and has not been for twenty years, to require a tax for defence. Therefore, it is not pretended that congress can lay and collect taxes for protection of the manufacturer and call it for the common defence of the country. It is absurd to say that congress has power to lay and collect taxes for the protection of the manufacturer under the clause for the general welfare of the United States.

Suppose, for the sake of a correct understanding of the subject, that we concede that congress has the power to lay and collect taxes for the general welfare of the United States. We ask, who comprise the United States? We answer, the people. Then, the last census shows there were over 50,000,000 of people in the United States and out of that number there were about 60,000 of iron masters and manufacturers. Then, it is not absurd to say that congress has power to lay and collect taxes off of 50,000,000 of people to protect, or,

for the benefit of 60,000 owners of manufacturing and say this power is derived from the clause, for the general welfare of the U. States?

If this is correct reasoning, the engine of oppression should be removed, for the general welfare of the people of the U. S. would seem to require congress to lay and collect taxes off of the 60,000 for the benefit of the 50,000,000. I hold that congress has not the power to lay and collect taxes off of the smaller number for the benefit of the larger number, much less to collect taxes off of 50,000,000 of people for the benefit of 60,000 who are manufacturers.

Yours truly,
O. P. PINCKNEY.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The market gardeners were annoyed last year by cut worms and grubs that seriously injured the cabbage and some other vegetables. Those who have observed such matters may believe that the worms that burrow in the soil in winter have been destroyed by the freezing weather. They think there will be an early spring and few worms and insects.

Mr. Walter C. Wright, with his assistant mechanics is engaged in carrying out his contract with the Montgomery Ice Manufacturing Co. New and larger freezing apparatus is being put in, and other improvements are to be made, which will double the capacity of the manufactory. The establishment is to be remodeled throughout.

After a target practice on Saturday evening last, a quarrel ensued between Messrs. Miller Alford and Spencer Downing, in which the latter was shot in the month, and instantly killed. Porter's beat neighborhood is much excited over the fatal affair, and, as is always the case, there are two sides to the affair. Mr. Alford is quite a young man, as was his victim. He made no effort to escape.

Mr. E. S. Cobb showed us last week a specimen of natural coal or lignite found on one of his plantations east of Bassett's Creek, this county. It looks like the genuine article of North Alabama, and emits a similar odor when burning. Commissioner S. P. Chapman, living two miles west from Grove Hill, has killed eight hogs which weighed over 2,000 pounds. They were young hogs, too.

A meeting of the Democrat Executive Committee has been called to determine whether a convention shall be held to nominate county officers.

The infant of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Killebrew, of Newton, was found dead in the bed one morning last week. The night before was extremely cold, and it is supposed the child was smothered.

Up to this writing no one has obtained license to sell whiskey in Ozark during the year 1883.

We very much fear the cold weather of the past eight or ten days, has killed out the oat crop in this section. We notice two patches in town that in our opinion are completely killed.

A little child of Mr. J. B. Atkinson who lives near Newton, was very painfully burned yesterday.

Farming improvements are going on steadily.

The oat crop is undoubtedly damaged by the hard and protracted froze one field that we passed daily which had been green and flourishing now looks as if fire had swept over it.

A brick trade in oysters is carried on here; the scarcity of vegetables drives the hungry appetite in search of palatable substitutes and the bivalves come in for a lion's share.

Unless the open winter closes up a little and gives us the benefit of falling waters pretty soon, our enterprising business men will be put to great inconvenience.

Vegetables have been and are scarcer here now than for years at this season, and the prospect for spring is not encouraging on account of the frozen condition of the ground.

The Centerville Post-office issued money orders in 1882 to the amount of \$7,276.09 which is threefold what it was in 1880. This is evidence of the growth and prosperity of Centerville and the surrounding country.

Colonel R. H. Maceromitic writes from New York that he has made a settlement of county bonds. I have just succeeded in getting the holders of ninety Randolph county bonds to settle on the following basis:

Bonds to be filed at the Treasury in Montgomery, and to receive them for \$5,000 per annum for six years without interest. First payment to be made May 15, 1884, last payment May 15, 1889.

This is the best that can be done, and I think a good settlement for the county.

It was a graceful and commendable act of benevolence on the part of Mr. W. L. Hindricks and Dr. P. H. Brown to have suggested a Christmas dinner for the county paupers, and have afforded our citizens an opportunity to contribute to the fund for that purpose.

Never was a subscription list so readily and heartily responded to as that one, and each contributor felt better for having opened his purse, and glad of the opportunity to afford a treat to the poor and unfortunate who are cared for by the county.

An Absolute Fact!
THE CHEAPEST

Furniture House
IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An Immense Stock to Select From!
My Undertaker's Department is fully equipped with the latest and best in all its details. With 35 years experience in this department, I can confidently guarantee satisfaction.
J. G. DAILY.

Attachment Notice.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, In Circuit Court.

A. R. Smith vs. W. J. Willis.
Appearing that on the 25th day of August 1882, the Plaintiff, by his attorney, Geo. M. Caldwell, after having made affidavit and given bond as required by law in such cases, prayed for and obtained an attachment, returnable to the next Circuit Court of said county, against the estate of the said W. J. Willis which said attachment has been levied by the sheriff of said county upon the following as the joint property of said W. J. Willis, to-wit: One individual half interest in a certain house and lot in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, formerly known as the Archer Smith house, and now the property of the said W. J. Willis and the estate of R. D. Williams deceased; and, it further appearing that the said defendant W. J. Willis is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he resides at the present time in the State of Texas, it is therefore ordered that notice hereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said county and State for thirty days, and that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of the said Circuit Court to be held for said county at the place of holding the same on the 25th day of January 1884 and answer to such process, the proceedings will be had in the premises as the merits of the case may require.

Given under my hand this 30th day of Dec. 1883.
P. D. Ross, Clerk Cir. Ct. Calhoun county.

New Family Grocery,
BY

J. D. McCORMICK.

Who has on hand and is constantly receiving
Meat, Lard, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, S. K. S. Soap, Macaroni, Pickles, Sausages, Canned Goods, Crackers, Salmon, Oysters, Mackerel, Sardines, Tobacco, Cigars, Candy, The ware and the American Standard writing fluid, all sizes, Leather shoes, Bibles, &c., &c., and on exchange for work, wheat, country meat, lard, eggs, chickens and butter. Call and see me at the corner of Calhoun and Jacksonville streets.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Calera, Ala.

R. M. PILGREEN, Proprietor.

T. F. BONDURANT, Clerk.

Convey of real estate. All the courts here are supplied with the best of the market articles. Waiters polite and attentive. Porter at every door. Mr. J. M. Jones, agent. Mr. Pilgreen in the management of the House. Come to this place with the home of the traveler.

BOWDEN & ARNOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

PEARCE & KELLY,
Attorneys at Law,
Oxford, Ala.

Will practice in all the Courts of Calhoun County, Alabama, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.
Land and other business connected with the management of the House. Come to this place with the home of the traveler.

H. F. Montgomery,
NOTARY PUBLIC & EX-OFFICIO
Justice of the Peace,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Court second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Fine Boot and Shoe Maker.

Theo. Hoffmann.

Will hereafter engage in business on his own account, at the rooms now occupied by G. W. Wilson. Particulars of the public respectfully solicited.
Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 8, 1883.

FIRE INSURANCE.
I. L. SWAN AGT.
Jacksonville, Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to wit:
Georgia Home, Ga.
Central City, Ala.

W. C. LAND,
WATCHMAKER,
And Jeweler,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Abstract of Bonds in Commercial Table entered and filed and placed on file. Also abstract of Bonds in Commercial Table entered and filed and placed on file.

Standard LAUNDRY WAX
Preserves Linen, gives a beautiful finish, prevents the iron from sticking, saves labor.

5 Cents A Cake.
Ask your stock-keeper for it. Made by STANDARD OIL CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
FOR THE

LIVER
And all Bilious Complaints
See to take, being purely vegetable, no purging. Price 25c. All Druggists.

E. H. COLCLOUGH & Co.
EXTENSIVE DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpets,

Dress Goods, Table Linen, Notions, Men's Fine Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Men's Furnishing Goods, Window Shades and Wall Paper.

307 BROAD ST. MOBILE, GA.

NABERS & MORROW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Agents for Chess Carley Co. Oils. BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Special attention to orders from country stores for Medicines, Liquors, Oils, Teas and goods in our line.

FINE LIQUORS.
We will deliver to any part of the State, free of transportation charges, any quantity of whiskey equal to or exceeding one quart.

This very liberal offer will hold good for

SIXTY DAYS.
We guarantee our Liquors to be free from adulteration. We have all Liquors from Lager Beer to Champagne Brandy. Send along your trial order.

CHRISTMAS
And New Year's Holiday Goods

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

HENRY A. SMITH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Music Dealer,
ROME, GEORGIA.

Has on hand a large variety of fancy notions and holiday goods purchased for cash at bottom prices and he would at unusually low figures.

Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Poetical Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Paper Toys, Scrap Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, China Cups and Saucers with Motions, Wax and China Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments in great variety, Harmonicas, Tin Toys, Games, A. B. C. Blocks, Gift and Gold Paper, Gift and Silver Perforated Board, Backgammon Boards.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
Jewel Cases, Goblets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, etc., Steel Engravings, Chromos, Oil Paintings, Photograph Frames, Picture Cord, Christmas and New Year Cards in great variety. Harmonicas, Organs and Sheet Music at reduced prices. No trouble to show goods. The patronage solicited.

H. A. SMITH.

A CARD.
We, the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and feeling that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all truly claim for it, consider it a duty which we owe to the human race, who are suffering from chronic and curable "internal" diseases, to call attention to this remedy, and to state that we can testify to its efficacy in curing all the above named diseases.

We have personal knowledge of Mrs. Sarah E. Ayer, who is a native of Lowell, Mass., and who is a true and reliable witness to the efficacy of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and who has cured many of her friends and neighbors of the above named diseases, and who has cured many of her friends and neighbors of the above named diseases.

W. L. KELLEY,
Member of Congress from Philadelphia.

Editor and Publisher "The Home Magazine," Philadelphia.

Y. J. COX, Esq.,
Editor of the "Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 1, 1884.

SILVERWARE,
FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

BIRTHDAY
AND WEDDING

PRESENTS
LARGE STOCK

AND LOW PRICES.
Send for Catalogue.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

A. C. EDWARDS & CO.
Have now in stock a large variety of Patterns of

Dressing Case Suits, "Dresser" Suits, Parlor Suits

Dining Room and Hall Furniture of all Grades.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE AND KEEP FOR SALE THE BEST, MOST COMFORTABLE AND DURABLE MATTRESSES IN THE MARKET.

Wood and Metallic Burial Cases Furnished at Short Notice.
Everything reliable and first-class. They invite the public to call, inspect the goods, and get prices by sending orders to the following address: First-class goods will be found at

A. C. EDWARDS & CO.,
1st Avenue, between 20th and 21st Sts., Birmingham, Alabama.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

WM. M. LINDSAY
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—

FURNITURE,
China, Crockery, Glass and Queensware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Etc.

Slut Spring Beds, Spiral Spring Beds, Woven Wire Mattresses, Hair, Moss, Cotton, Sheep and Straw Mattresses, Pillows, Canvas Beds, Mirrors, Large and Small, Perforated Cases, Italian and Wood Seat Chairs, Frames, Mountings.

Curtains and Curtain Fixtures.

UNDERTAKER
I have constantly on hand a full assortment of

Burial Cases, Caskets, Etc.,
House and Carriages furnished at reasonable prices. Orders by mail, telegraph or otherwise receive prompt attention day or night.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

GRAND OPENING
OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Hats,
AND

Clothing

AT THE STORE DEPARTMENT OF THE

WODSTOCK IRON COMPANY,
Anniston Ala.

In offering this stock of goods to the public the Company would state that they are experienced buyers to the Southern and Eastern markets by purchase the best and most reliable goods, suited to the varied wants of our entire people, and the spared neither pains or expense in buying the best qualities for the lowest money. In paying CASH, we possess great advantages over those who buy on credit, and need that advantage to the best price. A cordial invitation is extended to every one to inspect our stock before making purchases, as they would undoubtedly save both time and money.

DRESS GOODS.

In the Dress Goods department will be found the most complete and handsome assortment of goods ever offered to the public. The stock consists of all the latest styles of cloth, not fail to please the most fastidious taste. The stock consists of all grades, from the cheap to the more expensive, which places the goods within the reach of the poorest as well as the rich.

READY-MADE DRESSES
Special attention is called to the pretty line of Ready-made Dresses in the latest styles at prices far less than the material can be bought and made up. Also a nice assortment of white and colored Skirts and Underclothes.

Cloaks and Dolmans.

In the Cloak department will be found the newest and prettiest styles of Cloaks, E. S. Suits, Patterns, English and Jersey Jackets, Also, Zephyr and Travelling suits, Knit Jackets and Hoops.

Ready-Made Clothing and Overcoats.

This stock embraces the latest styles in all grades, and at prices much lower than known before. The assortment is particularly complete in the line of the latest styles of cloth, not fail to please the most fastidious taste. The stock consists of all grades, from the cheap to the more expensive, which places the goods within the reach of the poorest as well as the rich.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

The line of Fur, Woollen and Felt Hats, for men, boys and children embrace the prettiest designs of the season, and will be sold cheap. Also a large assortment of Ladies and Children's Hats and Bonnets, very low.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This department is very complete, and comprises the best made and most stylish for men, boys and children. These goods were bought very low, and will be sold cheap than ever before known, from the cheapest to the most expensive. No shoody goods will be found among them.

CARPETS.

Particular attention is called to a new assortment of CARPETS, which will be unusually low, ranging from 25c to 40c per yard. Our PATENT EXHIBITOR will serve, when you can show a stock of 5000 in the latest designs.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

This department embraces a full assortment of Table Linens, Napkins, Doyles, Etc., Travelling, plain and fancy. Toilet quilts and Sereens, Blankets and Comforts, Sheets and brown sheeting and Pillow Cases, Bed Tickings, etc. In fact every necessary article.

JEWELRY.

An excellent assortment of heavy gold and silver jewelry in the best quality and latest style, and will be sold at less than any jewelry house in the State. These are not Electroplated Watches that will be sold cheap.

TRUNKS & VALISES.
A Fine Assortment of the best Styles and Make.

SPECIAL attention is called to our large stock of Bosquet, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, etc., etc., all of excellent quality. Ladies' and children's. A complete line of Hosiery, and a large assortment of New Year's in the latest styles. Ladies' Vest, etc., French, Spanish, Italian, Russian and Swiss. Ladies' handkerchiefs, variety. Frontlets, hair ornaments, and a new and beautiful line of neckties, etc., etc., etc. Sent by mail on receipt of orders, and no charge for postage.

Staple Goods.
Large assortment of staple goods, a full line of all the best makes, and the cheapest than ever known in this or any other market. Also cotton and Woolen Flannels, white and red. Shirts and Bed Sheets and Comforts for men and boys.

Wishing to Make this a Wholesale Trade Centre.

We can supply the whole of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the other States, and we can do so at a price that will be a great advantage to the public. We can do so at a price that will be a great advantage to the public.

THOMAS H. HOPKINS,
Superintendent.

The Republican.

Married on the 10th inst., by M. E. Ezell, J. P., at the bride's father in Alexandria valley, Mr. A. F. Jenkins, of this county, to Miss M. A. Haney.

Notice to Doctors of Calhoun County.

The Medical Society of Calhoun county will meet in Oxford, Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. The members of the Society are requested to be present. Physicians of the county are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

J. Y. NISBET, Pres.
J. C. LeGrand, Sec.

We invite attention to the advertisement of White Plains High School, under charge of Rev. W. R. Kirk and wife. Mr. Kirk has had liberal advantages in the way of an education and is a gentleman of fine practical sense and sound morals. Mrs. Kirk is a graduate of Huntsville Female College and is thoroughly competent to assist her husband in the conduct of the school. Let the community rally as one man and support and encourage the school as it ought to be, and they will soon have a school to be proud of, under the management of this competent faculty.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Martin's Cross Roads.

From Martin's Cross Roads we are favored with the following interesting items by our live correspondent from that neighborhood:

The recent cold weather has killed nearly all the oats sowed in the fall and early part of the winter, and I fear has greatly injured the wheat.

There has been several deaths in this part of the county lately. Mr. J. P. Reynolds died a few days ago with Pneumonia. Kitty Clark, a colored woman, died with fever. Rev. E. Martin, a very old man, died last Sunday and was buried to-day at Sulphur Springs. One by one the old pioneers are going.

Real estate is changing hands among us here as well as other portions of the county. Mr. C. C. Loyd bought the McAnley farm for the sum of five thousand dollars. Mr. J. S. Willbanks bought the B. Watson place for one thousand dollars.

If there is a teacher desiring a good paying country school, they can, perhaps, get one at Shady Glen Academy by applying to Dr. P. H. Brothers, township 15.

Mrs. E. T. Clark has been very sick with fever, but I hear that she is much better.

There is a strange disease among the cattle about Beasley. M. L. Coker had a fine cow in good order that was taken with it and died directly. It affects cattle something like blind staggers.

Anniston Briefs.

Our correspondent from Anniston writes:

There will be a Lodge of Odd Fellows organized in Anniston next week.

The worthy county Treasurer, J. J. Skelton, of your town, was in the city this week.

A man by name of Luster hired a horse and buggy from Mr. McEntire last Monday for two hours and did not return until Wednesday night. He was arrested at Douglasville, Ga., and brought to Oxford, where he is being tried at this writing.

Anniston will soon have another furniture store. It will be opened by Mr. McCarty.

It has been so muddy here for the past two weeks there has been comparatively nothing doing, consequently there is no local news.

Distinguished Visitors.

Within the last 10 or 12 days Huntsville has been honored by visits from two gallant, true Democratic Governors of sovereign and independent States—Gov. Bate, of Tennessee, during Christmas week, and Gov. O'Neal, who came here last Tuesday night and left on Wednesday. Each has entitled himself to higher public recognition than he has received. Gov. Bate ought to have been elected United States Senator instead of Andy Johnson. Gov. O'Neal ought to succeed himself as Governor of Alabama. Both were valiant soldiers in the Confederate army, both are true, tried and sound representatives of the Jeffersonian theory of Governments, the constitutional rights of States and liberties of every citizen, high or low, rich or poor.—Huntsville Democrat.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XLVIIIth Congress—Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

In the Senate this morning a petition was presented by Senator Vest, of Missouri, for the pork packers of St. Louis, praying for such retaliatory legislation as may protect them from the exclusion of American pork from Germany and France.

On motion of Sherman the Senate then proceeded to the election of President pro tem and elected Senator Anthony to that office. Mr. Anthony in a few fitting words, and with much feeling declined the honor, owing to the precarious state of his health. The question then arose as to whether the declaration of Anthony retained Edmunds in that position without further action, and after some varying expressions of opinion it was decided to avoid the doubt by a new election.

Edmunds was then elected President pro tem of the Senate, and the oath of office was administered to him by Senator Garland, of Arkansas, who occupied the chair during the election proceedings.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting in compliance with the Senate resolution of January 8 information as to date of construction, original cost and total expense for all repairs since their construction of vessels borne on the naval register in November 1882. Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting in compliance with the Senate resolution of December 4th, copies of correspondence, etc., relating to leases of land in Indian Territory. Senator Hill then delivered a speech in support of the postal telegraph postal bill introduced by him.

The petition introduced by Vest from the pork packers and dealers in St. Louis, asking for retaliatory legislative measures to protect them from the unjust prohibition of American meats now being practiced by Germany and France against the people of the United States, says: "It is now useless to appeal to those nations in any other way except by such legislation as will teach them to respect the rights of citizens of the United States."

By Brown, a number of bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors in the State of Georgia, as follows: Chattahoochee river, \$100,000; Flint river, \$75,000; Savannah river, \$50,000; Oostanaula river, \$10,000; Coosa river, in Georgia and Alabama, \$150,000; Ocmulgee river, \$10,000; Brunswick harbor, \$75,000; Oconee river, \$10,000 and Altamaha river, \$50,000.

By Call, to repeal all laws and parts of laws prohibiting pensions to wounded or disabled soldiers of the United States without proof of loyalty.

Cockrell offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, directed to report to the Senate as soon as may be, the amounts of gold coin and bullion deposited in the treasury, sub-treasuries and the depositories of the United States in exchange for silver certificates, and for which silver certificates have been issued during the calendar years 1878 to 1882, or if more convenient during the fiscal years 1879 to 1883, and during the first six months of 1884, and also whether there has been any refusal to receive such gold coin or bullion or silver certificates, and if so the reasons therefor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Under the call of the states the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Hewitt, of Alabama, granting right of way through public lands in Alabama to the Gulf & Chicago Air Line Company.

By Oates, of Alabama, to require Circuit Courts and the United States Supreme Court to decide all cases predicated on contracts or breaches thereof according to the law of the State or place where the contract was made or to be performed.

By Barksdale, of Mississippi, regulating interstate commerce.

By King, of Louisiana, providing for closing the gaps in the levees of the Mississippi river and for the improvement of the navigation and commerce of said river.

By Cox, of New York, to repeal the law prohibiting ex-Confederate officers from serving in the United States army.

By Warner, of Ohio, for the retirement of the trade dollar.

By Mackey, of South Carolina, to modify criminal proceedings in the United States courts.

By Young, of Tennessee, to improve navigation of the lower Mississippi river and incidentally to protect and reclaim valley lands of the Mississippi river.

By Shaw, of Illinois, to repeal the civil service act.

Excursions South from Massachusetts.

Boston, Jan. 15.—The first of four excursions to the Southern States inaugurated by the railroad lines and States and local authorities of North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee, will leave here next Saturday for Shallowford, N. C. These excursions are arranged especially to give prospective settlers and capitalists opportunity to obtain from actual observation information and investment in the South.

Danville, Kentucky, has a beautiful new opera house.

RAILWAY HORROR.

A PASSENGER TRAIN AT HIGH SPEED, ON FIRE.

Train Runs Into a Pool of Oil on the Track, Which Catches Fire and Envelops the Cars in Flames.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 15.—The engineer of train No. 2, the through train between Wellsville, N. Y., and Bradford, Pa., while rounding a curve two miles east of here at 9:45 a. m., discovered oil on the track. He reversed his engine but was too late, the brakes could not hold the train and it dashed into the oil which was fresh and greasy. Sparks from the firebox ignited the oil and the flames instantly enveloped the train which dashed down a steep grade of 400 feet to the mile at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

There were about forty passengers on board, who became panic-stricken and jumped from the doors and windows into the snow, which was 3 feet deep. Near the door the doomed victims crowded, blocking the passage-way. At a curve half a mile from where the flames seized the fatal train the engine and cars were derailed. Three women named Kitty Moran, Mrs. Lewis Fair and Mrs. Connelly, or Jones, were burned to death. Fifteen men and one boy were burned and wounded. The engineer and fireman jumped from the train. The former, Patsey Sexton, was badly burned about the face and hands, and will likely die. He made himself a hero by standing by his engine in the face of certain death. The wounded are being taken care of by President Carter and Superintendent Williams, who have a full corps of physicians and attendants. They are being brought to Bradford and lodged in hotels.

The passenger coach is entirely consumed and the baggage car partially destroyed. The mails and baggage were partly saved. The baggage master and express messenger jumped from the train and escaped with few injuries.

Arms and legs of the victims were burned off. Many of the wounded are in a critical condition, and four or five will, according to the opinions of physicians, die before night. The burning train, as it dashed down the mountain side, was an appalling sight, almost unerring those who witnessed it.

LATER.

Five women escaped with slight injuries; three were killed, their bodies being burned to a crisp.

Southern Sanities.

De Land, Florida, will erect a Catholic church.

A large ice crop has been harvested throughout Kentucky.

A reclamation society is about to be organized in New Orleans.

Work has commenced on a new opera house in Jacksonville, Fla.

Two persons were poisoned in Texarkana, last Sunday by eating wild turkey.

The speaker of the Kentucky house of representatives is but 26 years of age.

Montgomery, Ala., has forty-eight licensed bar-rooms within her corporate limits.

Miss Fannie Waller, of Lexington, Ky., has a quilt which contains 15,450 pieces.

The Gadsden, Alabama, News, says that the prettiest woman in Alabama lives in Birmingham.

The Bourbon, Ky., News says a boat containing 10,000 rabbits passed by Maysville one day last week.

The number of convicts in the Tennessee penitentiary is 1,342, of which 921 are colored and 419 white.

Architects are engaged in preparing plans for a fine opera house to be erected in Chattanooga in the spring.

During the year 1883 there were one hundred and thirty-four failures in Virginia, with liabilities amounting to \$1,488,815.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is with the most heart-felt regret we note the death of J. J. Kennedy, who departed this life, after 18 years of painful suffering, on the night of January 1st, 1884. For the last twenty-seven years she has been cared for by Mr. Geo. Leach and family.

She has been a faithful member of the Methodist church for sixty-three years, and her conduct was always that of a person who was a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. While her many friends mourn her loss they feel that it is her eternal gain.

G. W. L.

A Good Milk Cow for sale. Apply to A. M. LANDERS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Seabrook & Milligan has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by A. B. Seabrook. Seabrook & Milligan. Jan 5-11

FREE!
RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of an old and successful physician for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Stomachache, Backache, and all other pains and aches. It is a reliable self-cure. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisville, Mo.

A BARGAIN.
A good Billiard Table for sale cheap. Apply to GUS WEIR, Jacksonville, Ala.

Notice.
I will have a choice variety of fruit trees at Jacksonville for sale at low prices next week. J. W. BRADLEY.

FOR IRON OR TIN ROOFING.
Guttering, Piping, Grates and Stoves, sent to Phillips & Bailey, OXFORD, ALA.

WHITE PLAINS HIGH SCHOOL, Male & Female.
Rev. & Mrs. W. R. KIRK, Principals.

The exercises of this institution will begin Monday the 1st inst. The following are the rates of tuition: Primary, per month, \$1.00; Intermediate, per month, \$1.50; High School, per month, \$2.00. Pupils will be charged from date of entrance and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. The most approved system of book-keeping will be taught. It will be to the benefit of pupils to enter with the beginning of the term. For further particulars, address REV. W. R. KIRK, White Plains, Ala.

Special Gail Meeting of Stockholders.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Jacksonville Real Estate and Building Association, is hereby called to meet at Stevenson's office, in Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday the 4th day of February 1884, for the purpose of transacting important business for the Association, and all Stockholders are requested to attend promptly at a clock A. M. on said day.

L. W. GRANT, Pres.
L. L. SWAN, Sec'y.

THE MONTGOMERY

Daily and Weekly Advertiser.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THIS YEAR IS THE ELECTION FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS. GOVERNMENT PRESIDENT AND CONGRESSMEN.

No man who wants to know what is going on can afford to do without a paper. The Advertiser gives all the news of the State. It gives news from all quarters of the world.

Devoted to the Democratic Party, it will at all times and under all circumstances advocate its measures and candidates, believing that its triumph alone can the best interests of Alabama and the United States be secured.

The Daily should be taken by every man in need of a daily office. It is a cheap newspaper, with full telegraphic and commercial dispatches.

PRICE OF DAILY:

Per Year, \$10.00
Six Months, \$5.00
Three Months, \$2.50

THE WEEKLY is a fifty-four column paper and each column a long one. It contains all the news of the State and of the world. It is a paper that circulates in Alabama, and more of interest to Alabama readers. We ask our friends in every voting precinct to add us in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF WEEKLY:
Single copy, per copy, \$2.00
Five or more copies, each at 1.75
Club of ten or more each at 1.50

Send us your names. A subscription now will carry you through the State and Presidential election periods and the State Legislature.

Address all letters to W. W. SHERMAN, or The Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Jan 12-11

Sale of Valuable Land.

By virtue of an order of sale by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned, as Guardian of the estate of Mollie Phoebe M. Mer, will sell before the court house door at public outcry to the highest bidder on Friday the 8th of February 1884, the real estate belonging to the estate said Mollie Phoebe M. Mer, to-wit: A parcel of land, N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 29, lying east of Tallahassee creek, containing thirty-five acres, also S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 29, all in T. 1, R. 1, S. 1, in Calhoun county, State of Alabama.

The half cash, balance on a credit of 12 months with note and two-thirds, with interest from date. There are 35 acres of creek bottom land in cultivation and balance in forest timber. Located about five miles west of Jacksonville. A. J. PIERSON, Guardian.

H. L. STEVENSON, Attorney.

Jan 10-11

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

Family Groceries in large and select quantity. Fancy Groceries, Confections, Powder, Shot, &c., Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Woodenware and everything kept in a general stock of merchandise.

It is our aim to please our patrons, and we shall sell goods this year at a rate that will be satisfactory to our customers, leaving ourselves only a reasonable profit on same. Our motto shall be

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Our patrons and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan 7-11

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

A. L. STEWART & BRO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Brick Block East Side Public Square.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

The stock received from the fire having been almost entirely disposed of, we have opened up in our new building an almost

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

Family Groceries in large and select quantity. Fancy Groceries, Confections, Powder, Shot, &c., Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Woodenware and everything kept in a general stock of merchandise.

It is our aim to please our patrons, and we shall sell goods this year at a rate that will be satisfactory to our customers, leaving ourselves only a reasonable profit on same. Our motto shall be

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Our patrons and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan 7-11

W. P. BREWER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Furniture.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Ceiling, Weatherboarding, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings, Buckets, Pickets, Barrels &c.

SALTS ROOM—1st Avenue, between 10th and 20th Streets. FACTORY—Corner 10th Street, and 1st Avenue. SAW MILL—Four miles south of the City.

dearly

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

dearly

Notice.
I will have a choice variety of fruit trees at Jacksonville for sale at low prices next week. J. W. BRADLEY.

FOR IRON OR TIN ROOFING.
Guttering, Piping, Grates and Stoves, sent to Phillips & Bailey, OXFORD, ALA.

WHITE PLAINS HIGH SCHOOL, Male & Female.
Rev. & Mrs. W. R. KIRK, Principals.

The exercises of this institution will begin Monday the 1st inst. The following are the rates of tuition: Primary, per month, \$1.00; Intermediate, per month, \$1.50; High School, per month, \$2.00. Pupils will be charged from date of entrance and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. The most approved system of book-keeping will be taught. It will be to the benefit of pupils to enter with the beginning of the term. For further particulars, address REV. W. R. KIRK, White Plains, Ala.

Special Gail Meeting of Stockholders.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Jacksonville Real Estate and Building Association, is hereby called to meet at Stevenson's office, in Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday the 4th day of February 1884, for the purpose of transacting important business for the Association, and all Stockholders are requested to attend promptly at a clock A. M. on said day.

L. W. GRANT, Pres.
L. L. SWAN, Sec'y.

THE MONTGOMERY

Daily and Weekly Advertiser.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THIS YEAR IS THE ELECTION FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS. GOVERNMENT PRESIDENT AND CONGRESSMEN.

No man who wants to know what is going on can afford to do without a paper. The Advertiser gives all the news of the State. It gives news from all quarters of the world.

Devoted to the Democratic Party, it will at all times and under all circumstances advocate its measures and candidates, believing that its triumph alone can the best interests of Alabama and the United States be secured.

The Daily should be taken by every man in need of a daily office. It is a cheap newspaper, with full telegraphic and commercial dispatches.

PRICE OF DAILY:

Per Year, \$10.00
Six Months, \$5.00
Three Months, \$2.50

THE WEEKLY is a fifty-four column paper and each column a long one. It contains all the news of the State and of the world. It is a paper that circulates in Alabama, and more of interest to Alabama readers. We ask our friends in every voting precinct to add us in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF WEEKLY:
Single copy, per copy, \$2.00
Five or more copies, each at 1.75
Club of ten or more each at 1.50

Send us your names. A subscription now will carry you through the State and Presidential election periods and the State Legislature.

Address all letters to W. W. SHERMAN, or The Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Jan 12-11

Sale of Valuable Land.

By virtue of an order of sale by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned, as Guardian of the estate of Mollie Phoebe M. Mer, will sell before the court house door at public outcry to the highest bidder on Friday the 8th of February 1884, the real estate belonging to the estate said Mollie Phoebe M. Mer, to-wit: A parcel of land, N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 29, lying east of Tallahassee creek, containing thirty-five acres, also S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 29, all in T. 1, R. 1, S. 1, in Calhoun county, State of Alabama.

The half cash, balance on a credit of 12 months with note and two-thirds, with interest from date. There are 35 acres of creek bottom land in cultivation and balance in forest timber. Located about five miles west of Jacksonville. A. J. PIERSON, Guardian.

H. L. STEVENSON, Attorney.

Jan 10-11

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

Family Groceries in large and select quantity. Fancy Groceries, Confections, Powder, Shot, &c., Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Woodenware and everything kept in a general stock of merchandise.

It is our aim to please our patrons, and we shall sell goods this year at a rate that will be satisfactory to our customers, leaving ourselves only a reasonable profit on same. Our motto shall be

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Our patrons and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan 7-11

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

A. L. STEWART & BRO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Brick Block East Side Public Square.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

The stock received from the fire having been almost entirely disposed of, we have opened up in our new building an almost

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

Family Groceries in large and select quantity. Fancy Groceries, Confections, Powder, Shot, &c., Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Woodenware and everything kept in a general stock of merchandise.

It is our aim to please our patrons, and we shall sell goods this year at a rate that will be satisfactory to our customers, leaving ourselves only a reasonable profit on same. Our motto shall be

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Our patrons and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan 7-11

FRANCHISE DOMESTIC DUTIES.

Mrs. Arp had an uncommon good breakfast this morning. There was a dish of baked eggs at my plate which she knows I am fond of. While the house was being cleaned up I noticed that the beds were not touched, and so I told her I would fix that but she said no she wanted them taken out on the piazza, so she said, and so I took 'em out, and then she asked me to take out the bread-stuff, and the bureau and the chairs and the sewing machine and all, as she wanted to clean up a little. Cleaning up a little is the old story at my house. When I got through I sat down on the front piazza with my pipe to ruminate a little and rest from my arduous labors. Pretty soon she brought me a broom and a rake and a twine string, and asked me to tie the broom-handle onto the rake for she wanted to sweep down the cob-webs from the walls. I understood all that, and so I tied it on and swept 'em all down myself and retired to the piazza as usual. About the time I had my feet stuck on the hen-

What They Lost in the War

THE SOUTH AND WEST.

More than 3,000,000 trees were planted in Great Britain during the season of 1881-2.

Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Information, specimens and the Scientific American
 sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC
 AMERICAN Office, 231 Broadway, New York.

old Cabinet Rye, Peach, Apple and French Brandy, pure Holland Gin. Pure juice of the grape for sacramental purposes, Port, Claret, &c. Tobacco. Claret, Oysters, Sausages, Sugar, Coffee &c.

SIBLEY'S SEEDS. HRA SIBLEY & CO. Rochester, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

KNOWN ABROAD.

A distinguished professor in one of the Ga. Medical Colleges, in the course of a letter to the editor of the *REPUBLICAN*, thus indirectly pays a compliment to the State Normal School here. He says: "My daughters will graduate from the Girls' High School of this city, (Atlanta) in a short time. I shall then send them to Nashville, Tenn., or Jacksonville, Ala. Their education shall be second to none and equal to the best."

Considering the short time the Normal School has been instituted, its growth and its character abroad, is unparalleled. When the character of its fine faculty, the thoroughness of the system of teaching employed here in all departments and its exceptional location as to health, and social and moral advantages become better understood, it will grow beyond what its most sanguine friends ever hoped for it. This community must second the effort of the State to make this an important educational center, and to this end should not be stingy of their means. The building must be overhauled at the close of the present half session and the grounds further beautified. It is an institution of which this whole section of the State should be proud.

Hon. Jno. M. McElroy, of Easton, who ran such a splendid race against Gov. O'Neal for the nomination for Governor, at the last Democratic State Convention, and who is yet very prominent before the people for this honor, paid us a pop call Monday. Col. McElroy was in Jacksonville on business. He is the attorney for the company of capitalists who own the lands formerly belonging to the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R., and makes his headquarters for the most part at Anniston. He renewed his promise while here to let our people know through the *REPUBLICAN* when he gets ready to sell these lands. He is at present getting them into some kind of shape and trying to arrive at a fair valuation of them. Parties who may want to bid on these lands though, might now write to him at Anniston, describing the lands they want by numbers and general description, and make an offer for them. Their letters will be filed for answer at the proper time. We have known Col. McElroy for years well and can assure our people he will deal perfectly fair with them. Let each man who may want any part of these lands, make him an offer at their fair value and he will stand a good chance to get them.

Circuit Court.

Circuit Court opened here Monday for the three weeks term. His honor, Judge Box, was promptly in place at 10 o'clock, and by noon had empaneled the juries. His charge to the Grand Jury was able, comprehensive and lucid. The Grand Jury, of which Mr. John Floyd Smith is foreman, is composed of excellent men, and will no doubt look well after the interests of the public while in session. The petit juries compare favorably with those of preceding courts and will no doubt discharge their numerous and responsible duties conscientiously and well. The attendance on Monday was very large, the hotel and private boarding houses being completely overrun by visitors. The people we met from all sections were in cheerful and amiable frame of mind, which speaks well for our general condition as a people. More business than usual will be dispatched at this term and the dockets cleared of many cases of long standing.

Probate Judge Thornton, of Talladega, has resigned on account of ill health, and the Bar and Democratic Executive Committee of Talladega have, with unanimity, recommended Mr. Knox Miller, editor of the *Mountain Home*, to succeed him. There is no other man in the county who offers to oppose Mr. Miller for the appointment. This is very complimentary to him, but members of the State press who are acquainted with him, know it is deserved.

FINE JERSEYS FOR SPRING VALE.

We notice from the report of Col. W. R. Stewart's recent sale of imported Jersey cattle, that our fellow-townsmen, James Crook, purchased nine head of females. This importation is represented to have been the finest lot of Jerseys ever imported to this country from the Island of Jersey, combining the richest and choicest island families. Mr. Crook, we are informed, purchased the cream of the entire lot, and with them, give additional celebrity to his Spring vale herd, already famous among breeders of herd registered Jersey cattle.

An Astonished Darkey.

Saturday last, as a darkey was riding a mule over a point on one of the back streets of Jacksonville, the earth suddenly gave way for about ten feet each way to a depth of eight feet beneath the mule and rider, and with an exclamation of intense astonishment the darkey passed suddenly out of sight. He doubtless thought old Nick had called for him before his time. The darkey managed to scramble out, but the mule had to be dug out. The portion of the street which caved in thus was hard red clay and the cause of its thus suddenly giving in is unknown.

To What Base Uses.

When the defendant took the stand his honor said: "Prisoner, you are charged with having removed the golden ball from the hand of the Cogswell statue, substituting a pair of two-bit suspenders, with a placard calling attention to your establishment across the way."

"Well, shudge," replied the offender with an insinuating smile, "of course I want to get along in peace."

"After which," continued the court sternly, "you substituted a lot of neckties for the suspenders, and attached to the other hand a lot of bills referring to your new stock of gum shoes and hair oil."

"Dose hair oil is first rate, your honor," said the defendant. "I would like to sell you a bottle."

"And yesterday," continued the court consulting the indictment, "you obstructed the thoroughfares and created a disturbance by placing a paper collar and a plug hat on the statue in question."

"Dose plug hat is cheap at \$4, shudge. Moses Levy sharges life and a half for den same kind," returned the trader cheerfully. "I beats dose fellers cerry dimes."

"And at night," went on his honor, "it appears you place in the figure's hand a transparency of your wares. Now, this is most improper and reprehensible."

"Dot's right shudge," said Mr. Solomon, delightedly. "Bitch in to me off you please, speak loud so dose noospaper vellers can hear you." And he smiled benignantly upon the reporters.

"Great heavens," thundered the court, as a frightful idea struck him. "Is it possible you have the mendacity to use the machinery of this court as an advertising dodge?"

"Dot's it, dot's it, shudge," exclaimed the Cheaz John, rubbing his hands exultantly. "I swore out der complaint myself."

Dying of Thirst.

"Did you ever suffer extreme hunger or thirst?" was asked of a Kentucky Colonel, who had been relating some solid stories about himself.

THE TARIFF.

The Great Question in the Coming Presidential Contest.

Hon. L. W. Grant. Sir:—I beg to give you a practicable reply to the stereotyped phrase which you will hear from the mouth of our high protective tariff men, who wish to deceive and mislead the uninformed laboring class, "I am in favor of protecting American labor from European pauper labor." This patriotic utterance is whispered in the ears of every factory employee, and sifted softly, with variations, over the head of nine-tenths of the farming labor of this country. It is a sugar-coated pill administered to every unsuspecting dupe.

Let us see what kind of labor it is in England or Europe that competes with the manufacturing labor of the United States. It is not pauper labor. It is skilled labor—it is the same labor used in manufacturing in both countries. The skilled labor of England is not pauper labor in its just and general acceptance. It is as well paid labor as the skilled labor of the United States, when you take into consideration the cheap goods and mode of living in Europe compared with high goods and expensive living in this country. Were it not for the high protective tariff, the factory labor of this country would be better paid than the same labor in England. In proof of this, let us submit the following facts:

In England a mechanic can purchase a respectable coat for \$3. In this country the tariff tax, hatched to fill the pockets of the manufacturer, will make the same coat cost the mechanic here \$6. I here refer you to an extract taken from the table of speech of Fernando Wood, made in congress, on our present tariff law as conclusive on the subject.

"Fancy alpaca cost in England 71 cents per yard is subjected to a duty of 5 cents per yard, and sold in this market at 20 cents per yard. Now as it takes twenty yards of this stuff to make a dress, the poorer women of our working class pays a direct tax of \$1 for a dress. Black alpaca, costing in Europe 11 cents of our money, is subjected to a duty of 8 cents per yard. This article is sold here for 27 cents per yard, and worn by the million of our population. Here we find the pernicious working of our tariff is of that kind, which oppresses the poorer classes in all their necessities of life. Black cashmere is worn as a Sunday dress by millions of our industrial classes. The cost of these goods in Europe is 26 cents per yard; the duty amounts to 18 cents per yard, and is sold at 35 cents per yard wholesale in the United States. Now, do our people understand what such duty really means? A working man in Europe buying a dress of this kind for his wife, and using only ten yards of it, would get it at \$2.60, whereas his brother workman in the United States, if he wishes to treat his wife with a dress of this class, would have to pay \$5.50 for the same dress, or more than double."

Thus, you see, the factory labor in Europe is as well paid as the same labor in the United States, when you take into consideration the expenses of living and clothing. Our protective tariff is very oppressive on the skilled and factory labor of this country. If the tariff was reduced to a revenue standard, the factory labor of the U. S. would be much better paid than the same labor in Europe. You then would seldom see any necessity for strikes. It would produce healthy competition, check our production of manufacturing, cheaper goods, and stimulate enterprise, and cause finer fabrics to be made in the place of shoddy goods. All classes of our people are imposed upon and deceived by the protectionists, who say they only want a high tariff to protect American labor from European pauper labor. Let us see what class of labor in Europe that forms the pauper labor. It is not the skilled or factory labor of Europe; they are a well-to-do class; they are independent. The pauper labor is the tenant labor—the farm labor—the serf labor of Russia,

and the menial or servant labor of Europe. He that grooms the horse and blacks the boots of his lordship and his Majesty belongs to the pauper class. The true pauper labor of Europe does not come in competition with the manufacturer of the U. S. It is the well-to-do skilled labor of Europe that competes with the manufacturers of this country. Then, we ask, what labor in the U. S. does the pauper labor of Europe, of Egypt and India compete with? It is the farm labor—the labor that till the soil, produces corn, wheat, cotton, and all that springs from the soil. The white labor and the negro labor of the South that produces cotton is the labor that has to compete with the pauper labor of Egypt and India. Last year the white and black labor of the South produced 7,000,000 bales of cotton. Only one-third of this cotton was used in the U. S. Two-thirds of this cotton that has no tariff law to protect it has to be shipped to Europe to find a market. When it gets there it comes in competition with pauper labor that produces cotton in Egypt and East India.

We pause to inquire where is the protectionist, who is in favor of protecting the labor that makes cotton from the pauper labor of Egypt and India? Not one. The only help and the only protection that could be given the labor that produces cotton, would be to let them have the begging and cotton ties or bands come in on the free list of duties. Alas it would be a great favor to reduce the tariff tax to a revenue standard so as to allow the farmer that raises cotton, wheat, corn and meat, when he is forced to ship to Europe to find a market for his surplus so that he can barter his produce for European commodities to supply his wants. Where is the protectionist that will vote or advocate to allow the farmer to import bagging and cotton ties free from duty? Not one!

It is said there are only 10 factories in the United States that are engaged in making hoop-iron and cotton ties and they have only a few hundred hands employed. In a tabular statement made by Secretary Folger to the Hon. M. H. Daniel, of Minnesota, February 18, 1882, he stated that the rate of duty on hoop-iron is 14 cents per pound or \$28 per ton and that I understand is now the duty on cotton ties.

On the 30th of January 1881 Hon. Joseph Wheeler, a member of Congress from Alabama in an able speech, said: "It will take \$9,000,000 pounds of cotton ties to bale our cotton crop of 1882. This bill proposes before we pack a single bale we must pay a bounty of \$1,120,000 to the manufacturer or to the Government as duty. Less than \$120,000 will go into the treasury. More than a round million will go from the pockets of the poor cotton maker into the vaults of the nabobs of Youngstown and Pittsburgh and other manufacturing localities. Not an extra cent will go to the laborers." This is protecting American farm labor from European pauper labor, with a vengeance.

This is not all, the farmers of the Western States are raising millions of bushels of wheat, corn and other products. They produce more than is consumed at home. The surplus they have to ship to Europe to find a market. When they get there they come in competition with pauper labor of Austria, Poland, Russia the Danubian States, Asia Minor, Turkey and around the Black sea, which are all wheat producing States.

In England, the Western and Southern farmers meet with a warm reception; their products are admitted free of any tariff duties. The English are anxious to barter and exchange commodities with the American farmer. We have to say to them, we cannot barter with you, if we do, we have to pay a tax called a tariff duty ranging from 30 to 45, to 60 and 100 per cent to get through our custom houses at home. This is protecting farm labor with a vengeance.

Thus we see the favorite utterance of the protectionist: "I am in favor of protecting American labor from the pauper labor of Europe, is a humbug, a fraud, a wicked falsehood manufactured by the manufacturer and their adjunct professors. I have the honor to be sir your

Most obt servant,
O. P. PINCKNEY.

FATE OF A SCOFFER.

A Blasphemous Fabulist Stricken Dead While a Horrible Oath is on His Lips.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The sudden illness of Lemuel Thomas, Thomas while he was blasphemously impersonating Christ at a supper party of roysters, his subsequent paralysis of the heart, and the finding of his corpse in his bedroom three days after the feeble and unbolty attempt at a joke, has given Jenkintown and its vicinity a sensation. In religious circles Thomas' fate is considered a punishment for his conduct, and some of the participants on the occasion of the impersonation have become struck with terror.

Thomas was a carpenter, over sixty years of age, who rarely attended church, and who was noted for his disregard of religion. On Monday evening Thomas and twelve friends of kindred disposition, congregated by arrangement in a hall opposite to and owned by the proprietors of Coleman's Hotel, Jenkintown. They had made every provision for a supper, and the tables were loaded with poultry and liquors. Everyone was in good health and spirits. Before they sat down one of the guests suggested that Thomas, who was the oldest man present, should offer up a prayer. This he did and the laughter and jests of those present.

After they had been seated a short time one of the men said that the reunion, on account of there being thirteen present, was suggestive of the Last Supper. This was received with yells of laughter, and Thomas presently claimed that he was the Savior, and charged one of the roysters with being Judas Iscariot. He next broke some bread in pieces and distributed it with glasses of beer among the guests, in mockery of the last sacrament. In the midst of the feast, while the thirteen men were eating, drinking and shooting, Thomas uttered a horrible oath and uttered some blasphemous expressions that shocked even his comrades. They all started up with amazement at his words, when suddenly he grew pale, and putting his hands to his head, complained of pain. It was not until 11 o'clock that this occurred, and the supper had opened shortly after.

"I'm afraid it's my last supper after all," the miserable man moaned. Then clutching his chair and rising with difficulty, he announced to the rest: "I must vacate the chair, boys, you must get some other President. I am going home."

It was 4 o'clock in the morning before the party broke up. When Thomas reached his house he said that he felt as if he had been struck a violent blow on the head. He complained of being weak and feeling as if on the verge of the grave. He lingered on, his relatives fancying that his sickness was imaginary. A few mornings after the last he was found dead in his bed. A horrible smile played over his features and his eyes were staring out of their sockets. As if said a woman relative in describing it afterward, "she had seen something awful and died while staring at it."

An impost was held, and the evidence showed that Thomas died of paralysis of the heart. It was everywhere concluded that the paralytic either came as a punishment for his impersonation, or was the result of some sudden and terrible apoplexy or an appalling stroke of conscience.

The remarks made by Senator Morgan of Alabama, on the tariff question (reported in the Congressional proceedings of Thurs. day) will serve to show the spirit with which the tariff reformers will go into the contest of next year. They will not only renounce old sentiments of justice and right that have for so long, a time been repressed by sectional animosities, but they will appeal to the pecuniary interests of the people in a way that will move them to action. We have never before expressed the opinion that General Morgan was the proper man to take the place of the lamented Doug. H. Hill as the fearless and aggressive Democratic leader of the Senate, and his remarks on Thursday strengthen that opinion. He is always ready and bold, and true to his principles, and his section. If all the Southern States had such Senators, our section would not be constantly crying for a substitution place in the family of States, but would soon reassert its equality and influence in the Union.

Home Courier.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1884.

This has been another busy week in Congress. On Monday, the day of every week set apart for the introduction of bills, a large number of important and unimportant measures were thrown upon the clerks' desk, read, and referred. Committees have been hard at work. The Senate rules have been discussed and adopted. The Mississippi river improvement appropriation has passed the House and awaits the signature of the President. But the two topics which both Houses have discussed with most earnestness, because the questions involved touch on the business interests of the country are the treaty with Mexico, and European prohibition of American pork and beef, for alleged sanitary reasons. In defense of the rights of the hog, some of the speeches favored a retaliatory policy. The prohibition of articles non-priveleged to compete with home products. Others suggested rigid governmental inspection and official stamping of the package to be shipped. The Mexican treaty touches on "the only living issue in providing for free sugar, and the House has adopted a resolution raising the question of the constitutional right of the Senate to ratify treaties that affect the revenues. That the first step is the most difficult may be applied to the embargo tariff revision. The Chairman and members of the Ways and Means committee are ready to go to work, but they are beset with many difficulties one of which is the late revision of the tariff, which has only been made in a few months.

Republican action concerning Democratic finally gave. Lucile Gordon and associates on the tariff question, do not find credence among those who seek to know the truth. The majority of the committee favor a conservative policy, and will most probably take some conservative action to secure this to the Democrats. Recognizing the wool interest, they talk of presenting a separate bill on the subject. Of course there is a difference between Democrats as to what should or should not be done with the tariff, but there is no disposition, so far as I can learn, on the part of either side to proceed obstinately to ruin policy. On the contrary both are inclined to settle harmoniously upon some fair basis. The Republicans are as much divided on the tariff as the Democrats, but they try to evade the issue in meetings, while the Democrats unapologetically speak out their views. This may have given rise to reports of an impending split in the party, but it will present a solid front to the enemy next fall. The consideration of the tariff question in committee will no doubt be prolonged. It is not expected a report will be made before the latter part of April, but prominent Democrats, both free traders and protectionists, think a tariff bill will be reported that will pass the House. Chairman Morrison says that all questions pertaining to the revision of the present tariff schedule, the reduction of the internal revenue taxation, and the extension of the bonded period on distilled spirits will be considered by the full committee, while the sub-committees will have charge of all matters of routine pertaining to the tariff and internal revenue, the matters of customs and other general business.

The National Democratic committee, which meets in this city on the twenty second of February to name the time and place for holding the national convention for the nomination of President and Vice President, will consist of one member from each State. The territories will not be represented. Delegates from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, interested in shipping, were at the Capital this week. They appeared by invitation before the House committee on ship-building and gave their views as to legislation for the revival of American shipping.

A national convention of commercial bodies involving the enactment of a uniform bankrupt law is now holding a meeting in the city at Willard's Hall. Some seventy commercial bodies have delegates present.

A large number of new House committees that have been named by the present Congress, through the division of the work of standing committees, cannot find any accommodation in the Capitol. Gen. Ben. Butler proposes to take the grand committee on Civil War for the use of these committees. As it will furnish every good committee room and is very convenient to the House end of the Capitol it will probably be rented by the government.

"Aunt Milly," a well known and aged woman of South Nashville, was married a day or two since. She is about 100 years old.

ESTABLISHED DECISION.

An Unprecedented Legal Case Ruled Upon by the Supreme Court.

From the Boston Times.

Richard Powell was convicted some time ago of grand larceny and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the State penitentiary by the Circuit Court of Dallas county. During the trial objections were made and exceptions taken to evidence offered on the part of the State, on which an appeal was taken after conviction. The Supreme Court affirmed the rulings and sentence of the lower Court, but the Clerk failed to send certificate of affirmance to the Clerk of the lower Court, until a month after the Supreme Court decided the case. Consequently Richard Powell remained imprisoned in jail, instead of in the penitentiary.

In the meantime application for pardon was made to Gov. E. A. O'Neal, who signed and ordered a charter of pardon sent to the Warden of Penitentiary. The Warden returned the charter to the Governor, with the written statement that the person named was not in his custody. When the charter reached the Governor he decided to withhold the pardon. Petition was then made for a writ of *habeas corpus*, claiming that full and complete pardon had been granted the prisoner. The writ was returned before the Hon. S. H. Spotts, presiding judge of Dallas Circuit Court. The evidence introduced consisted of a certified copy of pardon from the records of the Department of State, a letter from the Governor to Gaston A. Robinson, Esq., prisoner's counsel, stating that he felt it his duty to grant Powell's pardon, and had accordingly ordered that the Governor had signed the charter, and his signature was attested by the Secretary of State, and the great seal of the State had been attached thereto; that the original pardon duly forwarded to the Warden of the penitentiary for the benefit of the petitioner; that customarily the Warden discharged from custody the person named in pardon and filed the charter in his office as authority for making such discharge. Official papers were introduced to show that the prisoner ought to have been in the custody of the Warden on the day the charter of pardon was received by him.

Judge Spotts declined to discharge the prisoner, whereupon an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The State was represented in the Circuit Court by Solicitors Pitts and Waller, and in the Supreme Court by Attorney General Fournier, Gaston A. Robinson, Esq. has acted as attorney for Richard Powell through all the courts. On Thursday the Supreme Court decided that a pardon granted under the circumstances as stated is *rescissory*, and, therefore, ordered the defendant discharged.

This is said to be the first case on record in all the country of suit for pardon against a Governor of a State, and has attracted no little attention from attorneys everywhere. Mr. Robinson, who has persistently maintained the point that a pardon is irrevocable, is to be congratulated upon the correctness of his view of the law, and for the industry and boldness with which he has insisted upon his client's rights. All who know him, and all who have watched the suit, will rejoice in his success. The points and the decision are likely to become of national interest and weight.

BREVITIES.

There are sixty-four distilleries in operation in Kentucky.

Big children prevail in a number of counties in Virginia.

The state temperance convention of Alabama met on the 23d.

Mr. Morrison of Backenridge county, Va., has discovered a rich mine.

The Knoxville, Tenn., soap factory is running its full capacity and is behind with its orders.

The cotton ginned in Polk county, Tenn., to Christmas is stated to be worth \$200,000.

The chair factory in Chattanooga, Tenn., started. The stove factory will start up in a few days.

The shipment of pine timber from Alabama through the ports of Pensacola and Mobile in 1883, were \$26,261,157.

Flax seed was brought to Richmond, Ky., during the recent cold weather, when the thermometer was at its lowest point.

A Pennsylvanian, Ky., man one day last week killed six rabbits without the aid of a gun or dog. He perked them out of the snow and killed them with a stick.

About the 15th February the home state of General Lee will be celebrated in New York to New Orleans. It will adorn the apex of the monument in Lee Plaza, formerly Trivoli Circle.

The Republican.

JANUARY 26, 1888.

ACQUITTAL OF JAMES NUTT.

Our readers will remember the murder of Captain Nutt by one Duke, who professed to have seduced Capt. Nutt's daughter and afterwards wrote the father insulting letters thereon, and the subsequent acquittal of Duke by a jury, to the astonishment of the whole country. They will also remember that James Nutt, a son of the slain man, afterwards killed Duke, the murderer of his father, and the murderer of his family. The universal verdict at the time was, "served him right." James Nutt has just been tried for the murder of Duke and acquitted, on the ground that he was insane at the time of the commission of the act. The most intense interest was manifested throughout the trial, and when the verdict of the jury was rendered, a shout went up from the vast crowd in the court house that shook it from turret to foundation. James Nutt was defended by eminent lawyers, among them Senator Vorhees. A portion of Senator Vorhees' speech on that occasion is thus described in the telegraphic dispatches:

He began by saying that in standing before the jury he had singular feelings. He felt that not a word was necessary. I have, said he, an impression that you are waiting to end this tragedy with a gleam of sunshine. The rational thought with me is that I am defending some one charged with no crime. There is no criminal here. There was a criminal. The real one was cleared; he lies among the hills of Fayette county, with which his name will always be associated. Nor would I drag him out of his grave; he has gone to a higher court. He has a mother, and she with a mother's love has shed tears over his grave, but it has been done in secret. You must not think I am here to steal away your judgment even had I the power. I am going to leave you on solid ground. Not in two hundred years has father, husband or son been convicted for doing what that boy has done. Never since the reign of Charles I. has a man who took the honor of his family in his own hands and avenged it, had the bonds of the law laid upon him. Honor is the same to everybody everywhere, and the destruction of a home is alike a calamity to its people and ourselves. I stand, therefore, upon common law when I say there is no criminal here. I stand, too, upon scriptural law; and the written law of jurors in every part of the globe is that the man who enters a home to ride that home of its virtue takes his life in his hand, as Capt. Nutt said to Duke in that home.

We print with pleasure the following clipping from the Jacksonville (Texas) *Intelligencer*. Misses Maggie and Lizzie Broyles were formerly of this county and have many friends here who will be glad to learn of their success in the Lone Star State:

"We have been gratified to renew acquaintance with Misses Maggie Broyles, formerly of Palestine, and now principal of one of Jacksonville's public free schools, in which she is assisted by Miss Lizzie Broyles, in the literary department. This school, we are glad to learn, is in a prosperous condition, having 110 pupils enrolled, 75 of whom are within the scholastic age, and an average attendance of 90. Under the tutelage of these estimable ladies the 'future hope' of Jacksonville will grow up to the full stature of perfect gentlemen and ladies, fashioned after the similitude of a palace."

Attention is directed to change in the advertisement of the White Plains Academy, that part being stricken out which said no deduction would be made for absence except in case of protracted sickness. This Academy has in use the Reading Charts, similar to those used in the Normal School here with such success in the instruction of beginners. We shall have more to say of these charts next week. They should be used in all the schools.

The White Plains Academy has opened well, we are glad to say, and great interest in education is manifest among our neighbors. We are glad of this also. Parents should give their children an education, in order to enable them to compete with the world when they go out into it. It is a little as any parent can do for a child and is a sacred duty. It speaks well for any community to be alive to its educational interests.

Messrs W. B. Hammond, Robert Adams and R. M. Fry left this place for Florida, this week, for the purpose of selling the pouncing knife of which they control the patent and with which they have been so successful in other States. These gentlemen stand well in this community and we commend them to the people of Florida as worthy of confidence.

GEORGIA LETTER.

FROM THE GEORGIA CAPITAL.

The Out and Wheat Crops Ruined by Cold—The Wonderful Electric Girl—Great Excitement at DeFives—Hoke Smith Sceptical and Resistant.

HOK. L. W. GRANT—DEAR SIR—The two recent "cold snaps" have injured both wheat and oats terribly in all the grain growing parts of the State. To say exactly to what extent, at this time, is, of course, impossible; but, that the injury is great and irreparable is acknowledged by planters. In a great many instances the farmers, if the weather would permit, are financially unable to resow oats; while, of course, there is no such thing as resowing wheat at this season. It is thought by the experienced that the disaster will induce the farmers to plant corn more extensively, and to venture into cotton growing enterprises.

MISS LULA HURST THE ELECTRIC GIRL. The recent acquisition to spiritism or electrical phenomena in Atlanta, is all the "go" at present. Her reputation as a power and wonder in the mysteries of the occult senses come upon us with her very first performances in Collard valley, and received new impetus from her appearance and successful performances at Rome; thus her reputation preceded her, and she reached our city thoroughly and advantageously advertised. The popular Parlor Minstrels perceiving the send off her presence and wonderful performances would give them, managed to convert her father to their way of thinking, and thus her course was turned toward Atlanta.

AT DEAFIES OPERA. The curtains arose promptly at 8 o'clock, and to the surprise of hundreds bent upon seeing the "electric girl" she was nowhere to be seen. The programme, it would seem, on the part of the Minstrels was to have Miss Lula appear at or near the close of the performance; but the programme was anything but popular. The immense theatre resounded with constant appeals for a sight of the wonder-girl. In the meantime the laughable didoes of the minstrels pushed to their utmost capacity, and rendered in their very best style did not for a moment quiet the enquiry for the most wonderful human being of the present age. I sat and watched the course of the whole thing with great delight. The faces of the thousands present offered an opportunity to study human nature just as it is. An old gentleman sitting near, and evidently above the common run in point of intelligence remarked, when he viewed the stage and did not see Miss Lula as he thought he ought to, "I suspect this whole thing is a farce." "No," said a gentleman sitting very near, "she's present. I suppose the managers of this affair are closely watching the effect of her absence in order to estimate the real interest the public mind feels in demonstrations of the kind." "That may be," responded the old gentleman, "but I've paid my money to see her, and don't want any tampering." "Nor I," responded a dozen sitting near enough to catch the gist of the conversation. "Let 'em trot her out," said a burly headed grumbler, "who cares for those fools; we can see such as they almost any night; it's the electrical girl, if she's here, we want to see now." Then a dozen or two of the same kind joined in—that's right; give it to 'em; let 'em trot the thunder and lightning out. "Boys, we are sold," said a gentleman, near by. "Oh, no," said another, "she's on board; they'll bring her out as soon as the pressure is high enough." Then, as if catching the impulse, the immense crowd cheered, stamped and yelled earnestly. I am describing the affair just as it was, in order that your readers may form something like a correct idea of the effect of first excitement, and then attempting to hold the public mind in suspense.

Finally, the curtain arose on the third and last scene in the two hours of revelry. During the time the curtain was down the stage was carpeted elegantly, and when the bell rang and the curtain gradually rolled up, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst and Miss Lula were sitting in full view of the audience. Miss Hurst was elegantly attired in a silk velvet dress, which fitly became her. Her life as a country girl led at her tender age fashioned her face and form more in harmony with gingham and calico, still, she looked well, her somewhat rough, widely complexion contrasting well with the evenly cut and well fitting make up of the dress maker. The elegant gold necklace about her neck, and the careless manner in

which her beautiful auburn hair hung around her neck, and over her shoulders, won upon the audience from the first sight. In a moment Mr. Charles Logan arose and introduced the fair maid, and briefly outlined what would follow as Miss Lula's part of the programme. He then invited the following gentlemen to seats on the stage: Col. G. W. Adair, Mr. Brock Beckwith, Mr. Nathan Carr, and Mr. Burton Smith. All the gentlemen invited, and a number others, whose names I failed to hear distinctly, or have forgotten, came forward and were introduced to the young lady and her countryified looking parents.

The performance then commenced, Miss Hurst, apparently, considerably embarrassed. I observed that her hands were just the least tremulous, and all her motions somewhat automatic. A very large man, muscular and strong was handed a chair, which he held with self-confidence in position. Miss Hurst approached, touched the intimate chair, when away went the powerful man's strength, while he was tossed about as easily, and unavoidably as though a giant was toying with a feather. Others, amazed with the ease with which she overcame the powerful man now came forward, to share the same fate; thus satisfying the large and intelligent audience that the representations which had preceded her were true. I may add that by a single touch of her hand an umbrella, steel-ribbed, was instantly and literally torn to pieces.

The last scene of the evening was Miss Lula, as she realized the possession of her own self-confidence, and the surprise and friendly look of the audience, before whom she had made her hasty debut, was the dumping a gentleman weighing less, by a large cipher, than a thousand pounds, avoidupois, across the stage, amid roars of laughter, clapping of hands, and the uproarious shouts of the vulgar. The curtains fell, and the immense throng dispersed, with few exceptions well pleased with the performance generally, and with the simple looking girl from the Collard valley, in particular. This matter stood until Tuesday 3 p. m. at a grand Matinee, when the wonderful girl again did her part well, scoring a decided victory. Again at 8 p. m., the curtains rose on the Parlor Minstrels. The two victors she had won—Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon—spread her name all over the city, arousing a great deal of earnest enquiry, and exciting no little comment and criticism. Not a few of those of our citizens who have investigated so-called Spiritual or physio-magnetic phenomena, prophesied a failure, predicting their opinions on the theory that the battery power of nerve currents from some unknown cause long recharged, would from such rapid draughts become exhausted. But, curiosity was on tip-toe, and by 8 o'clock, p. m., the immense Opera owned by Mr. DeGives, was again full to overflowing.

Although the programme of the parlor minstrels was selected from their best material, and every part well rendered, the show was a "bore," being overshadowed by the impatient desire to see the electric girl. "Why do the minstrels take precedence?" could be heard from dozens of intelligent gentlemen and ladies, who evidently cared nothing for the laughable jokes and antics of the minstrels. Somehow or other, almost every one felt that the task set apart as the part Miss Lula was to perform was too great. I saw, at a glance, that she was embarrassed. She seemed languid, and maintained herself in that way and manner that foretold failure. I could not help thinking of poor, deluded, but courageous Joan of Arc. Her eyes were not as bright as on Monday night; her walk light and elastic at the 8 o'clock matinee, was a little irregular, and her whole appearance characterized by heptitude. Again a number of gentlemen in the audience were called upon the stage, and among the number came Mr. Hoke Smith, one of our leading young attorneys. Report has it that Mr. Smith is incredulous as concerning electric manifestations, and that he had promised, in the event of being honored by a chair on the stage, to test the electrical part of the performance up. It is probable that Miss Hurst and her father were apprised of his feelings, and intentions, but, nothing daunted, though as I have intimated, rather exhausted, the young lady came boldly upon what was to be a very severe test by a very stout and resolute man, for Mr. Smith is large, muscular and stout. The scene at this point became intensely exciting. Miss Hurst sat in the middle and centre of the stage,

and on either side sat those who were to assist her. Some one placed a chair in front of her, indicative, from the writer's point of observation, that the moment of test had come. Some one said, "Miss Lula, put your hands on the chair, and command it to move, please?" Instantly placing both hands on the seat of the chair she knelt beside it, evidently concentrating or throwing her whole mind into the strange scene. Mr. Smith now knelt beside the chair, watching the proceeding with intense interest. Miss Lula moved a little, swaying backward and forward. Mr. Smith assumed she was attempting to touch the chair with her foot, waved his hand in a manner which seemed to say, "that won't do," and at the same time said, rather quietly: "Hold your dress back." Just at the moment there was considerable laughter in the gallery, and a perceptible titter in the parquet, which the *Constitution* reporter said embarrassed Miss Hurst "slightly," but, which, in fact, quite overcame her. Again she moved up a little, and Mr. S. said, "Hold back." It was evident her power was waning; the chair failed to move, and she turned away from the scene. Mr. Smith then seized the chair and both by act and word bantered the excited and embarrassed girl for another test of power. Again she made an effort, and again suffered a galling defeat.

Mr. Smith, facing the audience, "I felt nothing but muscular force." A dozen or two in the audience, evidently derisively, laughing out, right and really, boisterously sneering at the failure, if a failure it was. Some one said loudly: "How was it?" Mr. Smith—"I found when I pressed one way she pushed the same way; and, when I turned the other, she again attempted to push with me."

At this juncture a young gentleman came forward and said: "The young lady is very much embarrassed; she is not herself by any means." Mr. Smith—"I ask nothing but a fair test. I want to see the chair move in a given direction." Mr. Hurst—"She can't do that. I don't think she has ever exhibited any control over the direction the chair takes."

I am sure the people of Atlanta have no appreciation of their own people, no matter how gifted. We intend to find recognition in New York; and, if needs be, in Europe. Some people, referring probably to Mr. Smith, don't understand the first principles of self respect. The truth cannot be long concealed; we'll see."

Mr. Hurst was very much excited, and many in the audience expected to see the scene enacted before a Rome audience repeated; but Mr. Smith kept cool, and order was restored. Dr. Brackett, or Brackett, was now invited to occupy the chair, and did so. Miss H. placed one hand on the back of the chair, and the Dr. was pushed around with apparent ease. When the chair stopped the medical gentleman turned to the excited audience and said:

"I am satisfied. It is not muscular force. My muscles tinged a moment since as though I had hold of the poles of a battery."

Mr. Smith, Clayton then occupied the chair, and in a moment she was pushing him round on the stage. "Stop," he said. "That will do. It is nothing but muscular force. I cannot be thus deceived; I felt the pressure of her hands."

Just then hisses were heard. Mr. Clayton attempted to explain, but was hissed generally.

A voice, "Proceed in spite of those hissing hisses." Mr. Clayton, very much excited: "I am not a fighting man; I never fight if I can avoid it. But, if there is any one here, a gentleman I mean, who will hit me, and then meet me in the street after the performance I'll give him the worst whipping he's ever carried. There the excitement ran high. I failed to get the names of all the parties, as well as the exact language used. In two minutes order such as it was, was restored, and Mr. Clayton proceeded, but his remarks were unintelligible to myself at a distance of about forty feet. As soon as he was down Mr. Smith approached the young lady who seemed greatly agitated, and said pleasantly:

"Are you ready to try it without me?" Miss Hurst—"I will not—you are objectionable to me." Mr. Smith, turning to the audience: "She says, 'I am objectionable to her, and refuses farther trial,' and quietly resumed his seat in the audience. From some cause, presumably that the young lady might regain her powers, a long and, to use the words of another, "painful" pause resulted. Dr. W. A. Love and David Dowdell then came forward and held the young lady's arm while she threw her power on a little stick held by a gentleman by the name of Coleman. Mr. Coleman expressed the opinion that the power the young lady possessed was a strong power which he could not explain.

Here Prof. Wm. A. Love, one of the most learned and liberal of the medical professors, stepped to the foot lights and said: "Ladies and gentlemen—I am satisfied the power the young lady possesses is not muscular force. I held her arm I cannot be deceived. I do not say it is supernatural, however; I do not believe in the supernatural. There are many sciences of which we know but little—this is one of the number, doubtless. We cannot see alike abilities. I see and think for myself, as I have the right to. Right—the right of the truth can wrong no one. I see a strange power in this young lady, and hope she may develop more and more until her powers shall stand undisturbed and unchallenged in the realms of electrical science."

At the close of Professor Love's just and eloquent appeal for Miss Hurst, the curtains fell, and the waiting crowd poured into the streets below, still excited and angry. It is said that Miss Hurst will stand before an audience of Chattanooga's best people next; and the results of her efforts there are anxiously awaited by those who saw her in Atlanta. J. F. H.

CHRISTMAS

And New Year's Holiday Goods

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

HENRY A. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Music Dealer,

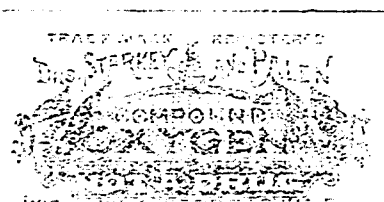
ROME, GEORGIA.

Has on hand a large variety of fancy notions and holiday goods, purchased for cash at bottom prices and sold at unusually low figures.

Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Poetical Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Penholders, Stationery, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, China Cups and Saucers with Motives, Wax and China Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments in great variety. Harmoniums, Tin Toys, Games, A. B. C. Blocks, Gift and Gold Paper, Gift and Silver Perforated Board, Backgammon Boards.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Jeweled Cases, Goldsets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, etc., Steel Engravings, Chromos, Oil Paintings, Photograph Frames, Picture Cord, Christmas and New Year Cards in Great Variety. Pianos, Organs and Sheet Music at reduced prices. No trouble to show goods. The patronage solicited. H. A. SMITH.



A New Treatment

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Headache, Pharyngitis, Hoarseness, Stomach, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, having resolved great and permanent benefit to the human race, have prepared and administered Dr. Starkey & Pallen's Compound, a new and powerful remedy in medical science, and all that is claimed for it, considered it a duty which we owe to the many thousands who are suffering from chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases, to do all that we can to make its virtues known and to inspire the public with confidence.

We have personal knowledge of Dr. Starkey & Pallen. They are educated, intelligent, and conscientious physicians, who will not, we are sure, make any statement which they do not know to be true, or publish any testimonials or reports of cases which are not genuine.

Wm. B. KELLEY, Member of Congress from Philadelphia, Pa. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "Lancet and Observer," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Evening Star," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia City and County Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Record," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. J. M. KELLEY, Editor "The Philadelphia Press," Philadelphia. Address: Philadelphia,

The Republican.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce S. D. G. Brothers as a candidate for Representative.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce D. H. Aderholt as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Thomas A. Pelham as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce W. J. Scott as a candidate for Sheriff.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce F. M. Treadaway as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce H. E. Montgomery as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

FOUND.—A scarf pin. Owner can get it by applying to W. H. Dean, and paying 40 cents for this notice.

Calhoun Yet Ahead of Montgomery.

The *Advertiser* some days ago noticed with great gusto the sale of two hogs to a butcher in that city that weighed an enormous quantity net. We have not before us the figures, but they are less than the showing made heretofore in these columns for Maj. T. W. Francis. Maj. F. slaughtered two hogs this season that weighed, net, 992 pounds. Until the *Advertiser* can beat this record, we shall claim the belt for Calhoun.

Candidates.

As will be seen from the announcements this week in the *Republican*, gentlemen have already begun to throw themselves on the suffrage of the people. The break having been made, we look for more next week. The prospect is that there will be a full field. By reference to our column of announcements the people may learn who is running, and take their choice from among the good men who offer.

We direct attention to the attractive double column advertisement of Messrs Porter, Martin & Co. These gentlemen have opened up a new first-class establishment in the new brick store of Martin & Wilkerson and will keep abreast of the times. They are all too well known to need commendation at our hand.

Give the new firm a trial. Call for anything you want; they keep pretty much everything from first-class groceries to cow feed.

Attorneys at Court

Among the attorneys from a distance attending Court here, we notice Messrs Aiken, Cunningham and Denon, of Gadsden; Messrs Bishop, Bowden, Knox and Brown, of Talladega; Messrs Burnett and Walden, of Centre; Mr. Hurst, of Edwardsville; Messrs Kelly, Whiteside and Hanna, of Oxford; Mr. Willett, of Anniston; Mr. Savage, of Cross Plains and Mr. Brock of Ladiga.

Mr. N. B. Fagan, of Union Springs, was in Jacksonville Wednesday, Mr. Fagan is a prominent lawyer of Bullock County and at one time a member of the Alabama press. We were glad to meet him, and wish that he could have stayed longer to look over our beautiful town, as he desired to do.

CALLERS.

Hon. Jno. M. McKleroy, of Eufrasia, whose presence in Jacksonville is noticed on the first page of the *Republican*, paid us a very pleasant visit Monday.

Mr. J. D. Burnett, a prominent member of the Cherokee bar and editor of the *Cocoa River News*, is in Jacksonville this week, and has several times enlivened our sanctum with his genial presence.

Mr. Gaines Roberts, of Oxford, a former member of the press and a most genial gentleman, paid us a pleasant visit Wednesday.

Mr. W. P. Johnson, the clever editor of the *Gadsden News*, called on us Thursday.

Mr. Geo. Noble, of Anniston, loaned us the presence of his good natured face for an hour Wednesday.

Mr. A. A. Hurst, a prominent member of the Cleburne bar paid us a visit Thursday. He has been here the greater part of the week attending to legal business in the Circuit Court.

Hon. Thos. D. Fisher, who many years ago was a resident of Jack-

sonville and who once represented this county in the State Legislature, called on us Thursday. Since he left here he has resided at Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., the home of his youth, where he has held a position as cashier of a bank. He goes from here to Texas and thence to British Honduras, a relaxation from business, to which he has strictly devoted himself for thirteen years.

Hon. J. L. Cunningham of Gadsden, who has been here attending Court, called on us Friday morning and indulged in some pleasant reminiscences of the time when he and the editor of the *Republican* served in the Senate together. He was a faithful and conscientious representative of his constituents, and was always glad to help along the interests of Calhoun when they did not conflict with those of his district.

Our old friend A. M. Stewart, of the northern portion of Calhoun, one of the best farmers and best men in the county, dropped in to see us Wednesday, as is his habit when he comes to Jacksonville.

Genial and generous Ott Smith, of the growing new town of Ohatchie, dropped in on us a moment Wednesday. He is ever welcome in the *Republican* office. Many others of our friends have called on business, whose kind words of encouragement to the *Republican* is most highly appreciated. To one who lives by a business dependent on public favor, such words come like a gleam of sunshine on a dark day, and are more highly treasured than perhaps people are aware of.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

HERE AND THERE.

Anniston Briefs.
Mrs. James, relief of William James who died in Atlanta a few weeks since, died in Factory Town last Monday morning. She had consumption.

The relief of Miss Johnson, sister of Mr. Johnson of the firm of Cater and Johnson, was placed to rest in the cemetery here last Sunday.

Anniston has grown to such proportions as to need an academy very badly. We know several parties who are willing to subscribe to its building.

Rev. Mr. Davenport was elected Chaplain of the Anniston Lodge, Knights of Honor, last Tuesday night. This is an organization which should certainly succeed, and we are glad to learn that the Lodge is building up at this place.

Any man can well afford to pay twenty dollars a year for the protection of his family. The two thousand dollars paid by this organization on the death of each member, will always keep the wolf of starvation from the door, if properly invested.

Mr. Harleman has resigned his position at the car shops.

At the meeting of the Calhoun county Medical Association, held at Oxford last Tuesday, all the old officers were elected. Next meeting will be held in Anniston.

We are glad to see the Rev. Mr. Smythe on the streets again. The weather being pretty, he will be able to fill his appointment at the Baptist church next Sunday.

A darky stepped into one of our drug stores a few days ago and offered two dollars for a drink of whiskey. Really this is a dry town.

A Morristown young lady to an Anniston young man: "Why is Marshal Hunter's calaboose since prohibition like your head?" "Don't know, do you?" "Because its always empty," replied she with a wicked smile.

B. GOOD.

Martin's Cross Roads.

MARRIED, Jan. 20th, by E. M. Reid, J. E. at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. James T. Yates, of Campbell county, Ga., and Miss Ellen C. Moody, Martin's Cross Roads, Calhoun county, Ala.

Mr. S. F. Morris, of Morristown, died with pneumonia in St. Clair county the 21st inst., where he was building a merchant mill for Mr. Thomason, on Camo creek. He leaves a wife and five little children. The grief-stricken family have the heart-felt sympathy of the entire community.

Every one that I hear talking about the matter, says that the cold weather has made a clean sweep of their oats and considerably damaged their wheat.

Pick's Hill House.

We are having pork weather, and Wm. Gore (col.) made use of it in the slaughter of eight fine hogs.

It is the opinion of the people

that the oats in this neighborhood, are all killed, and the wheat injured, by the extreme cold weather.

Pink Pruett and Miss Mattie Gilliland were married last Sunday. Mr. Gilliland gave them a dinner, and a dinner it was, too. Everything good, and the writer was a participant.

J. T. Martin, of Gadsden, has been on a visit to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Trimble. He looked well.

Health of the neighborhood is good; as the Drs. say, it is unusually healthy. Few old chronic cases.

The people have started on the new year and seem to have started with energy. Preparing for a new crop is now the order of the day.

Jenkins Briefs.

The people of this cozy little nook are moving off at a lively rate.

A good many of our farmers are attending court. Some are working the roads that they may be in plight for us to haul the guano that makes the fleecy staple grow, while a few of us remain at home to patch up the old fences to keep the stock at bay until we can get the long talked of and much wished for stock law.

We hear some wishing for a revision of our road law so we can have our roads worked by taxation in place of the present method of working.

I understand that White Plains is to get on a boom, but sets the time two years hence. As she was the home of my childhood and the name ever sounds near and dear to me, I wish for her a successful one.

Jenkins Jottings.

All quit in our nook. Married in our valley on the 1st of January Jack Brockham to Lela Sprowell.

T. L. Griffin left for Milan county Texas after a pleasant sojourn of one month with us.

Messrs. Card & Bain have been busy for a few days looking after iron ore in the hills East of the valley.

News from a Gossamer.—Railroad soon to be built from Cherokee to the G. A. Pacific to the Narrows.—From furnace to go up soon in the Narrows.—Watson and Armstrong to take the contract to build the railroad from Cherokee to the furnace to go by Mosley's water-melon patch.

Notice.

I will have a choice variety of fruit trees at Jacksonville for sale at low prices court week.

J. W. BRADLEY.

A BARGAIN.

A good billiard table for sale cheap. Apply to

GUS WEIR.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Wanted Lands.

Wanted on option or commission by Leake, Snow & Co., Oxford, Ala. 100 to 400 acres of old field land with living water running through it. Price must be low and in a body. Abstract of title must accompany the offer.

LEAKE, SNOW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents.

A Good Milch Cow for sale. Apply to

A. M. LANDERS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Scambrong & Milligan has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by A. B. Scambrong.

SCAMBRONG & MILLIGAN.

Jan 11-11

White Plains Academy

Male & Female.

Rev. & Mrs. W. R. KIRK, Principals.
The exercises of this institution will begin Monday the 22nd inst. The following are the rates of tuition:
Primary School \$1.00
Intermediate School \$1.50
High School \$2.00
The most approved methods of teaching will be employed. It will be the benefit of pupils to enter with the beginning of the term for further particulars apply to

REV. W. R. KIRK,
White Plains, Ala.

Special Call Meeting of Stockholders.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Jacksonville Real Estate and Building Association, is hereby called to meet at Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday the 4th day of February 1884, for the purpose of transacting important business for the Association, and all stockholders are requested to attend promptly at 9 o'clock A. M. on said day.

L. W. GRANT, Pres.
L. L. SWAN, Secy.

Jan 19-21

L. H. SCHMID, JEWELER

121 First Avenue, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.
I sell and repair watches, clocks and jewelry, always on hand. Repairing fine watches a specialty.

THE MONTGOMERY Daily and Weekly Advertiser.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THIS YEAR IS THE ELECTION FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS, LEGISLATIVE, PRESIDENT AND CONGRESSMEN.

No man who wants to know what is going on can afford to do without a paper. The *Advertiser* gives all the news of the State. It gives news from all quarters of the world.

Devoted to the Democratic Party, it will at all times and under all circumstances advocate its measures and candidates, believing that in its triumph alone can the best interests of Alabama and the United States be secured.

The Daily should be taken by every man in reach of a daily office. It is a thirty-six column newspaper, with full telegraphic and commercial dispatches.

PRICE OF DAILY:

Per Year \$10.00
Six Months \$5.00
Three Months \$2.50

THE WEEKLY is a fifty-four column paper and each column a long one. It contains more reading matter than any paper that circulates in Alabama, and more of interest to Alabama readers. We ask our friends in every voting precinct to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF WEEKLY:

Single copy, per year \$2.00
Clubs of five or more (each) at \$1.75
Clubs of ten or more (each) at \$1.50

Send us your names. A subscription now will carry you through the State and Presidential election periods, and the State Legislature.

Address all letters to
W. W. SCHMID, of
The Advertiser,
Montgomery, Ala.

Sale of Valuable Land.

By virtue of an order of sale by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned as Guardian of the estate of Mollie Pinson a Minor, will sell before the court house door at public outcry to the highest bidder on Friday the 8th of February 1884, the real estate belonging to the estate said Mollie Pinson described as follows: A part of N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 23, lying east of Talladega creek, containing thirty-five acres; also N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 29, all in T. 14, R. 12, E. 1, in Calhoun county, State of Alabama.

There are all species of crops but no land in cultivation and no buildings in the timber. Located about five miles west of Jacksonville.

A. J. PINSON,
Guardian.

H. L. STEVENSON, Attorney.

SEED ANNUAL

Will be sent FREE to all applicants and to members of the National Seed Association. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for sowing. Send for your copy. D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

NOTICE TO 2211.

Notice is hereby given that the following personal property located north of Jacksonville and south of the Alabama river, to wit: A certain lot of land containing about 100 acres, and a certain lot of land containing about 50 acres, and a certain lot of land containing about 20 acres, and a certain lot of land containing about 10 acres, and a certain lot of land containing about 5 acres, and a certain lot of land containing about 2 acres, and a certain lot of land containing about 1 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/4 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/8 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/16 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/32 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/64 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/128 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/256 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/512 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1024 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2048 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/4096 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/8192 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/16384 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/32768 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/65536 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/131072 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/262144 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/524288 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1048576 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2097152 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/4194304 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/8388608 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/16777216 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/33554432 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/67108864 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/134217728 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/268435456 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/536870912 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1073741824 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2147483648 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/4294967296 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/8589934592 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/17179869184 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/34359738368 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/68719476736 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/137438953472 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/274877906944 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/549755813888 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1099511627776 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2199023255552 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/4398046511104 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/8796093022208 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/17592186044416 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/35184372088832 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/70368744177664 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/140737488355328 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/281474976710656 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/562949953421312 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1125899906842624 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2251799813685248 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/4503599627370496 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/9007199254740992 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/18014398509481984 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/36028797018963968 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/72057594037927936 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/144115188075855872 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/288230376151711744 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/576460752303423488 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1152921504606846976 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2305843009213693952 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/4611686018427387904 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/9223372036854775808 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/18446744073709551616 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/36893488147419103232 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/73786976294838206464 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/147573952589676412928 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/295147905179352825856 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/590295810358705651712 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1180591620717411303424 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2361183241434822606848 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/4722366482869645213696 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/9444732965739290427392 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/18889465931478580854784 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/37778931862957161709568 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/75557863725914323419136 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/151115727451828646838272 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/302231454903657293676544 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/604462909807314587353088 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1208925819614629174706176 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2417851639229258349412352 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/4835703278458516698824704 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/9671406556917033397649408 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/19342813113834066795298816 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/38685626227668133590597632 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/77371252455336267181195264 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/154742504910672534362390528 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/309485009821345068724781056 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/618970019642690137449562112 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1237940039285380274899124224 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2475880078570760549798248448 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/4951760157141521099596496896 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/9903520314283042199192993792 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/19807040628566084398385987584 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/39614081257132168796771975168 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/79228162514264337593543950336 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/158456325028528675187087900672 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/316912650057057350374175801344 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/633825300114114700748351602688 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416 acre, and a certain lot of land containing about 1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960

